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| Austria | 4 S | Libya | 9 | Plast |
| Belgium | 10 B.F. | Luxembourg | 10 L.F.R. | |
| Bulg. (inc. 98%) | 1/9 | Morocco | 1.20 | D.H. |
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| France | 1.00 F.R. | Nigeria | 2/1 | |
| Germany | 0.90 D.M. | Norway | 1.75 N.Kr. | |
| Great Britain | 1/6 | Portugal | 6 Esc. | Escudo |
| Greece | 8 Drs. | Spain | 1.5 | Ptas. |
| India | Ru. 2.25 | Sweden | 1.50 S.Kr. | |
| Iran | Ra. 225 | Switzerland | 1.40 S.Fr. | |
| Italy | 130 Lit. | Sweden | 4.25 T.L. | |
| Japan | 100 Yen | U.S. Military | 50.13 | |
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Bombing Raids

Team Tries to Rescue Prisoners Near Hanoi

ed from Page 1) operation involving American planes that took place north of the 19th parallel last weekend. The Hanoi Foreign Ministry charged that U.S. planes which the Pentagon said had raided anti-aircraft missile sites and supply dumps south of the parallel, had attacked civilian targets in the Hanoi area.

The defense secretary's press conference was held late this afternoon after he did not appear at a morning Pentagon briefing relating to the U.S. air raids on North Vietnam.

Mr. Laird, in explaining the reason for the helicopter sortie, said he was determined to show our dedication to these men (American POWs held by North Vietnam) to do everything in our power to secure their release.

He said, "There has been no indication by the other (Communist) side that they would abide by the Geneva Convention" requiring humane treatment for POWs and that he felt obliged as secretary of defense "to demonstrate our concern for these men."

Earlier, the Defense Department refused to rule out the possibility that U.S. planes struck the Hanoi-Haiphong area during weekend raids against North Vietnamese missile and anti-aircraft sites.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said the attacks by 250 fighter-bombers and support aircraft were limited to targets below the 19th parallel, but he refused to comment when asked if other planes fired on targets north of the parallel as charged by the Hanoi government.

In a statement, he repeated the secretary of defense's announcement Saturday that the "protective reaction missions" were in retaliation for attacks on unarmed U.S. reconnaissance planes over North Vietnam and to protect American pilots flying strikes against North Vietnamese military supplies moving through Laos toward South Vietnam.

Mr. Friedman said the raids were carried out over a seven-hour period and announced that no U.S. planes were lost. Hanoi has claimed five planes and a helicopter were shot down.

Hanoi also charged that civilians were killed in air strikes in the northern provinces above the 19th parallel and that a number of U.S. servicemen were injured in a U.S. air attack on a prisoner-of-war camp. This was flatly denied by the Pentagon.

The main targets, Mr. Friedman said, included approach routes to the Mt. Gia and Ban Karai passes into Laos and other approach routes leading south to the DMZ. These were essentially the same areas the Pentagon said were hit in the last mass U.S. air strike against North Vietnam last May 1 to 4.

Although Mr. Friedman said the primary reason for the raids was a response to the shooting down of an Air Force reconnaissance plane Nov. 13, he made clear Mr. Laird was also disturbed by the shelling earlier this month of Saigon and Hanoi by the Viet Cong and adding a new element by the failure of progress of the Paris peace talks.

"We are concerned that the other side has not chosen to negotiate in any substantive or productive way at Paris," Mr. Friedman said.

Although the Pentagon had said the main raid targets were missile and anti-aircraft gun positions, it has been made clear that pilots also struck at supply dumps which had been built up over recent weeks.

Pilots reported about 100 secondary fires and explosions in the target areas, indicating that ammunition or fuel dumps had been hit. The Pentagon also said more than 100 trucks near the anti-aircraft sites had been hit and several missiles and associated equipment were probably destroyed on the ground.

No Hits Scored

Mr. Friedman also said several surface-to-air missiles were fired against the U.S. planes, but none scored hits.

In his statement, the Pentagon spokesman also repeated Mr. Laird's weekend warning that the United States would resume protective reaction strikes if North Vietnam continued to fire on reconnaissance planes or pilots flying against supply targets in Laos.

"We do not intend to tolerate violations of these or any other understandings," Mr. Friedman declared.

Taking part in the attacks were Air Force and Marine fighter-bombers from bases in Thailand and South Vietnam, along with Navy planes from the carriers Hancock, Ranger and Oriskany in the Tonkin Gulf.

About 50 support aircraft—flak-suppression planes, electronic support aircraft, reconnaissance and search and rescue aircraft—accompanied the 300 fighter-bombers.

Newsmen persistently questioned Mr. Friedman about Hanoi's claims that the raids also included targets north of the 19th parallel.

He sidestepped this by addressing himself only to the "protective reaction missions" and would not say whether any ordinance was dropped above the 19th parallel or whether fighter escorts may have flown flak-suppression missions for reconnaissance planes operating in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

china Stirs tol Hill

ed from Page 1) bring about a military (which) is extremely difficult to achieve under present conditions.

The attacks were a escalation of the war to me will end a unified conflict, both north and south.

For confusion among the American people, the committee is of reasons announced, and for the raids as well as statements as to locations. For example, Secretary Laird says the raids were carried out over the 19th parallel in Hanoi city and 25 miles north of the city, Mr. Laird asserted were a "protective reaction" for North Vietnam of an unprovoked U.S. plane Nov. 12. The d they were limited to missile sites and reconnaissance planes.

Today, it was reported that large stockpiles of weapons and supplies were moved south into Laos and Cambodia to Communist troops. It was a principal reason why the White House said the Communists were a major military blow. The time, unnamed sources indicated the purpose was to administer aid to Hanoi in the event of a move to de-escalate peace talks to remind the Communist leadership of the Washington originally signing the North Vietnam official put it, to Hanoi what the rules of war are. In Washington, the Communists recently vo parts of the "understanding" which the North Vietnam ever existed on their shooting down the U.S. plane and by shelter of South Vietnamese sent weeks.

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Deplores Viet Sorties

NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 23 (UPI)—UN Secretary-General said today that the recent U.S. bombing of North Vietnam was "a disturbing development."

He announced official in Washington not such operations will be the case, in the in the pursuit of peace in Mr. Thant said in a lead by an official UN



HE GOT A HORSE—Sheriff Junior Sprawles of Campbellsville, Ky., lost his driver's license temporarily on a drunk-driving charge that he is fighting. Meanwhile, back in his town of 7,000, he makes his rounds on a five-gaited show horse, Prince. The sheriff says it's fine—no insurance costs and reduced fuel bills.

Copter Pilot at Calley Trial Tells of Effort to Aid Victims

PORT KENNING, Ga., Nov. 23 (UPI)—A helicopter pilot who landed at the village of My Lai during the massacre testified today that he offered to aid wounded villagers and was told: "The only way you could help them out was out of their misery."

Lt. Hugh Thompson Jr., 37, giving evidence at the court-martial of 1st Lt. William L. Calley, said that on another occasion he asked for help in getting wounded women and children out of a bunker and was told by a soldier: "The only way to get them out is with a hand grenade."

Lt. Thompson said he told the man, who was not identified, to hold the troops right there and I would get them out of the bunker.

Calley Placed in My Lai

Lt. Thompson said he got about ten women, old men and a baby out of the bunker, and a gunshot helicopter came and removed them to a hospital.

Lt. Thompson took the stand

Nixon Sets Dec. 10 For Press Conference

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—President Nixon will hold a news conference on Thursday, Dec. 10, his first since July 30.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told reporters he thought the conference would be televised. The time has not been set.

Congress Jan. 20

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Senate leadership has agreed, pending approval by the House, that the 93d Congress will convene Jan. 20. The Constitution provides that Congress must meet on Jan. 3 unless provided otherwise by law. The leadership decided on the later date because the lame-duck 91st Congress may run until the holidays.

Musicians Play Santa to Army

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—U.S. military personnel in Vietnam, Okinawa, Antarctica, Japan, Morocco and Europe can wish their families "Merry Christmas" free of charge again this year—the third year the American Federation of Musicians has financed the program.

Servicemen can make the telephone calls Dec. 24, 25 or 26. The signal will be sent over the Military Amateur Radio Service to a ham radio station in Mansfield, Ohio, where it will be hooked up to the telephone system.

Action Deferred On Nixon Tax on Lead in Gasoline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee was reported today to have put off until next year action on President Nixon's proposed tax on lead additives in gasoline.

Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli, R., Pa., told reporters the action was taken "by informal agreement" at a closed meeting of the panel, of which Mr. Schneebeli is a member.

Mr. Nixon had proposed a tax of \$4.25 a pound on lead additives used in gasoline. If it had gone into effect on Oct. 1, the tax reportedly would have yielded \$1.1 billion in the current fiscal year. It also was billed as a move to reduce air pollution.

The committee is considering other tax proposals by the Nixon administration, including a speedup in the collection of estate and gift taxes and the postponement of scheduled reductions in excise taxes on automobiles and telephones.

Services List Addict Rejects For Justice

To Aid U.S. War On Dope Traffic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI)—The Pentagon said today that it has been giving the Justice Department the names and addresses of civilians disqualified for military service because of drug addiction.

It said the practice has been going on for six years but was done "with the understanding that the information is not to be used for prosecution or investigation of any particular individual."

The indication that such a practice might exist was first raised last week during a congressional hearing when witnesses from the Army surgeon general's office said they gave addicts' names to the Defense Department but did not know what happened to the names after that.

Sen. Harold Hughes, D. Iowa, chairman of a Senate subcommittee on alcoholism and drug abuse, said the practice might involve improper use of "confidential medical information."

Defense officials were unavailable for comment at the time.

But answering a written inquiry from UPI today, the Defense Department said the practice was started in 1964 at the request of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

It added: "The objective has been to assist in collecting statistical information as to the areas of the United States where specific drugs are being used. This statistical data has been provided on a monthly basis."

"The mission of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is to cope with drug trafficking worldwide, as it affects the United States, and with major drug traffickers."

Airbus Company Says It Needs British Subsidy

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP)—The British Aircraft Corp. (BAC) indicated today that it would be forced to abandon its BA 9-11 airbus project unless the British government provided travel services to customers.

"Declined to accept the appeal of two men convicted of moon-shining in Tennessee that the federal law requiring a tax stamp on all liquor would subject them to state prosecution and violate their privilege against possible self-incrimination."

Let stand a District of Columbia court ruling that an apartment house tenant may withhold rent because of housing code violations by a landlord after the lease is signed.

Upheld, by 7 to 2, a ruling that Indiana must pay welfare to otherwise eligible dependent children even if their mothers have remarried.

4 Shot to Death In N.Y. Holdup

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Two "customers" announced a holdup in a lower East Side bar today and while one looted the cash register the other shot all six people in the bar, killing four of them, police said.

The dead included the owner of the bar, Nedja Fuczycki. A man and woman were critically wounded.

One of the wounded customers told police the men announced the holdup after finishing drinks. One drew a pistol, and while the other man emptied the till, he suddenly started firing wildly.

The bandits fled with an undetermined amount of money. Also killed were the bartender, Vincent Rozanski, and two patrons, John Wizarak and Joseph Makanowski.

Senate Upholds Nixon's Veto Of Limit on Campaign TV

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—The Senate today upheld President Nixon's veto of the bill limiting campaign television spending.

The 58-34 vote in favor of overriding fell four votes short of the required two-thirds margin, thus sustaining the third of five Nixon legislative vetoes of the past two years on which attempts were made to override.

The campaign-TV bill sought to clamp a lid on radio and television outlays in campaigns for president, state governor, the House and Senate. The measure would have limited spending to seven cents for each vote cast in the past election. For the presidential race, this would have meant a \$5.1 million limit for each candidate in 1972.

Republican backers of the President argued on the floor that a new and much more comprehensive bill dealing with newspapers and other media, and thus not discriminating against the radio and television industry, should be passed next year in place of the present legislation, which they called unfair and providing only a partial set of controls.

They cited a letter from Mr. Nixon to minority leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., saying the White House would work with Congress on some form of campaign-spending proposal at the next session.

Guilty Plea Is Valid to Avoid A Trial or Stiffer Sentence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—On a 6-to-3 vote, the Supreme Court today rejected trial judges to accept guilty pleas from defendants who protest that they are really innocent and pleaded guilty only to avoid a trial and a probably stiffer sentence.

The ruling, in a North Carolina case, resolves a dispute among state and federal courts by rejecting the notion such guilty pleas are involuntary and thus invalid.

"The (U.S.) Constitution does not bar imposition of a prison sentence upon an accused who is unwilling expressly to admit his guilt but who, faced with grim alternatives, is willing to waive his trial and accept the sentence," said Justice Byron R. White for the majority.

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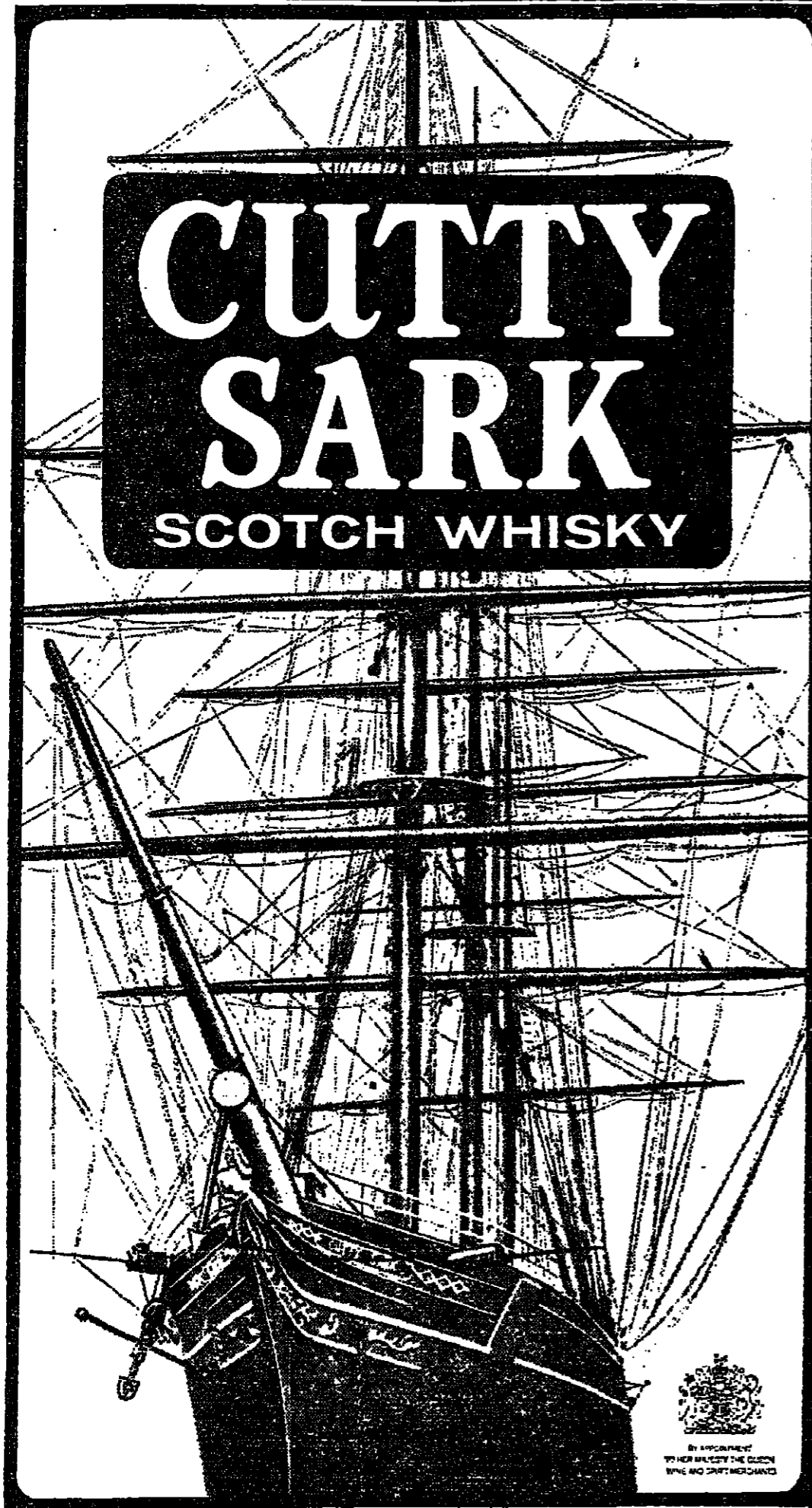


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Disputed Document Published

The Terror of Stalin's Era Is Recalled by Khrushchev

(Continued from Page 1)
 tions of Stalin's drinking parties with his associates, including Mr. Khrushchev, in the last few years before Stalin died. Much of the flavor of these dinner parties and drinking bouts was rendered earlier by Milovan Djilas, the former Yugoslav Communist leader, and by Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter.

Some of the account does not square with the historical record. Mr. Khrushchev is depicted as attending family dinners with Stalin and his wife in a period after she had committed suicide, in 1932. He also is portrayed as sitting in the ruling Politburo at a time he was not in fact a member.

Khrushchev Flavor

On the other hand, the Life material is peppered with earthy phrases that are unmistakably Khrushchevian. After Stalin is reported to have ordered Mr. Khrushchev, then Moscow party leader, and Mayor Nikolai A. Bulganin to add more public toilets, "We booted the militia [police] on their behind and got them to help," the account says.

In condemning the purge in 1937 of Marshal Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky, a leading military figure, Mr. Khrushchev is quoted as having said: "There was a lot of cackling from men who couldn't reach up to his knees, much less to his navel."

Though declining to identify the origins of the material, Life contends that it has established its authenticity "beyond any doubt." According to Ralph Graves, managing editor, the manuscript obtained by Life was "studied thoroughly and skeptically" by Edward Crankshaw, British scholar on Soviet affairs and a biographer of Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Crankshaw, who pronounced the work "quite unmistakably" Mr. Khrushchev's, has written an introduction and historical footnotes for the book version, "Khrushchev Remembers," to be published next month by Little, Brown & Co. The text was translated by Srobo Talbot, a 23-year-old American Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, England. There has been speculation that the original Russian text, said to consist of reminiscences taped by Mr. Khrushchev for internal official use, was made available in censored form for publication abroad without the former premier's knowledge.

In a signed statement, dated Nov. 10 and published in the controlled Soviet press a week later, Mr. Khrushchev disavowed any connection with publication of the

purported recollections, which will be serialized in about 20 magazines and newspapers throughout the world.

Mr. Khrushchev, 76, has been living in isolation and under guard at his estate, 15 miles west of Moscow. He was reportedly hospitalized recently for the second time this year with an ailment diagnosed as cardiac insufficiency.

Different Policies

The clearly anti-Stalinist tone of the document published in Life is out of step with the current Soviet policy of giving credit to Stalin's wartime leadership and keeping silent about details of his rule of terror.

In urging the rehabilitation of "all" Stalin's victims, Mr. Khrushchev's purported reminiscences appear to allude to such early Soviet leaders as Grigory Y. Zinoviev, Lev B. Kamenev, Nikolai I. Bukharin and Alexei I. Rykov, who were executed after show trials in 1936 and 1938.

The Life installment mentions Rykov, then Soviet premier, in connection with an incident in 1927 in which he presented Stalin with a steel broom "to sweep away our enemies." According to the Life text, Mr. Khrushchev comments: "Rykov could hardly have foreseen that he, too, would be swept away."

In describing Mr. Khrushchev's rapid rise in the Soviet leadership, the so-called reminiscences say that he, like most historians, initially attributed his advancement to Lazar M. Kaganovich, a close Stalin associate who was ousted by Mr. Khrushchev himself in 1957.

"But I soon began to realize," the Life article continues, "that my promotion was due not so much to Kaganovich as to Stalin himself. [Stalin's wife] sang my praises to Stalin, and Stalin told Kaganovich to help me along."

After having attended the Industrial Academy with Stalin's wife in late 1929 and in 1930, Mr. Khrushchev was appointed party secretary of a Moscow borough in January, 1931.

According to the Life account, it was not until Mr. Khrushchev became city party leader of all Moscow three years later "and started going regularly to the family dinners" that he realized who his benefactor was.

Censoring, Editing? The account is at variance with the record in saying that "Stalin and Nadezhda Sergeyevna [his wife] were always host and hostess" on these occasions. She committed suicide in November, 1932, more than a year before Mr. Khrushchev became first secretary of the Moscow city party.

Cutting or censoring of the original Russian material may have caused the error relating to Mr. Khrushchev's elevation to the Politburo.

According to the historical record, he became party leader of both Moscow city and region after the Central Committee's plenary meeting of Feb. 28, 1935. According to the Life account, he was appointed candidate member of the Politburo "at the next plenum."

Actually, three publicly announced plenary meetings made other changes in the Politburo before Mr. Khrushchev was appointed to that body in January, 1938, in connection with his appointment as party chief of the Ukraine.

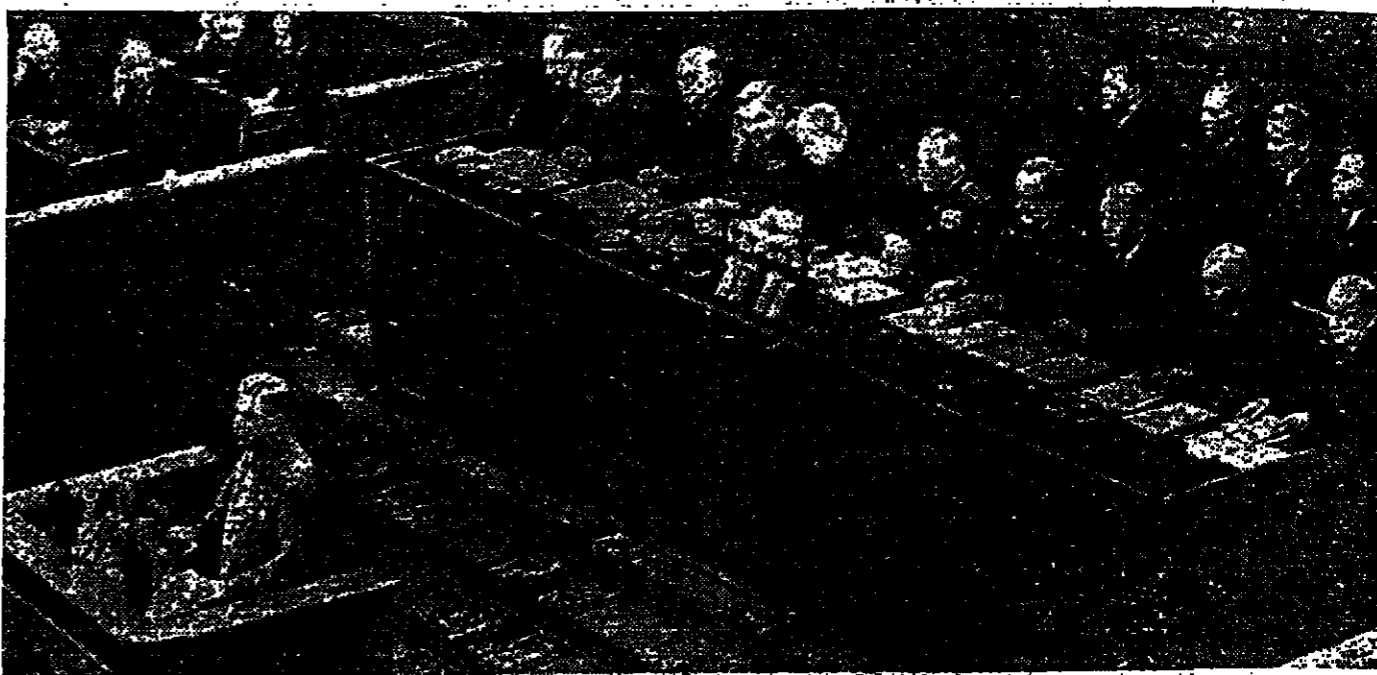
In view of his prompt departure for the Ukraine to direct Stalin's purge there, it may be open to question how he could "attend Politburo sessions regularly," as the Life account has it.

6 Jailed in Sweden

On U.S. Envoy Attack

JEREBRO, Sweden, Nov. 23 (AP)—Five young men and a girl have been convicted on charges stemming from a disturbance in which the car of United States Ambassador Jerome H. Holland was pelted with eggs on May 23. Sentences ranged from two months to minor fines. Two other persons were acquitted.

A 21-year-old student received the heaviest sentence, two months. He was charged with "causing annoyance constituting an affront to a foreign power." The others were charged with "annoyance" only.



Fifth from left in the first row of dignitaries is Nikita Khrushchev, listening to Stalin's closing speech to the Communist party congress in October, 1952. The front row, from left, Lazar M. Kaganovich, Georgi M.



Khrushchev, then 30, speaking at a party meeting.

An Excerpt From Text

'Khrushchev Remembers'

These are reminiscences attributed by Life magazine to Nikita S. Khrushchev concerning the excesses of Stalin's collectivization of agriculture in 1930.

COLLECTIVIZATION was begun the year before I was transferred from the Ukraine, but it wasn't until after I started work in Moscow that I began to suspect its real effects on the rural population—and it wasn't until many years later that I realized the scale of the starvation and repression which accompanied collectivization as it was carried out under Stalin.

My first glimpse of the truth was in 1930, when the party cell at the Industrial Academy tried to get rid of me by sending me out into the country on a business trip. The academy sponsored the Stalin collective farm in the Samara region, to which I was supposed to deliver money which we had collected for the purchase of agricultural implements.

Years later (Anastas) Mikoyan told me that Comrade Demchenko, who was then first secretary of the Kiev regional committee, came to see him in Moscow. Here's what Demchenko said: "Anastas [Yakovlevich, does Comrade Stalin—for that matter, does anyone in the Politburo—know what's happening in the Ukraine? A train recently pulled into Kiev loaded with corpses of people who had starved to death. It had picked up corpses all the way from Poltava to Kiev. I think some body had better inform Stalin about this situation."

Perhaps we'll never know how many people perished directly as a result of collectivization or indirectly, as a result of Stalin's eagerness to blame its failure on others. But two things are certain: First, the Stalin brand of collectivization brought us nothing but misery and brutality; and second, Stalin played the decisive role in the leadership of our country at the time. If we were looking for someone to hold responsible, we could lay the blame squarely on Stalin's own shoulders.

Then, without warning, Stalin delivered his famous speech laying the blame for the excesses of the collectivization on active local party members. I remember being bothered by

the thought: If everything has been going as well on the collective farms as Stalin has been telling us, what's the reason for the speech?

Red Army Farmhands

One of my friends told me that there are strikes going on in the Ukraine, and that Red Army soldiers had to be mobilized to weed the sugar beet crop. I was horrified. You couldn't expect Red Army soldiers, most of whom had never seen a sugar beet and didn't give a damn if they ever saw one again, to do the job right. Naturally the sugar beet crop was lost. Subsequently the word got around that famine had broken out in the Ukraine. I couldn't believe it. I'd left the Ukraine in 1929, when food had been plentiful and cheap.

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The thrust of the first excerpts is strongly anti-Stalinist and contains a call for justice to "all of Stalin's victims," presumably including Leon Trotsky and those

Malenkov, Lavrenti P. Beria, Nikolai A. Bulganin, Khrushchev, Kliment E. Voroshilov, Vyacheslav Molotov, Demyan S. Korotchenko, Chayamektov, Otto V. Kuusinen.

Mysterious Elements

Non-Factual 'Memoirs' Ha Unexplained Origin, Purp

(Editor's note: Mr. Salisbury, assistant managing editor of New York Times, formerly was chief of The Times bureau in Moscow and won a Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from Soviet Union. He has written extensively on Soviet affairs.)

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—What does "Khrushchev Remembers" add to our historical knowledge of the Stalin era?

The only answer that can be made now—and a highly qualified one—is not much. Not at least on the basis of the initial excerpts published in Life magazine. What is added, unfortunately, may not always be genuine.

At least one highly qualified source, Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, said she found every reference to incidents of which she had personal knowledge to be confused, false or invented. Because she is the only living eyewitness in the West of events touched upon in "Khrushchev Remembers," the testimony of Madame Alliluyeva (now Mrs. Wesley Foster) must be given great weight.

And running through the document, like beads on a string, are basic historical and chronological errors—more, it would seem, than are plausible to attribute to an old man's fading memory or careless translators, rewriters and editors.

Nothing is known positively as to the origin of "Khrushchev Remembers." Time, Inc., has declared that they genuinely represent the views of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev. Most speculation has centered on a collection of tape recordings made over a period of considerable time in which Mr. Khrushchev recalled in rambling fashion important events and his impressions. The exercise, in the words of "Khrushchev Remembers," was undertaken to "contribute to the self-purification" of the Communist party.

Source Disputed

Some Soviet specialists have suggested, however, that the materials may not have originated in the Soviet Union. Two notable false documents of this type were a "memoir" by the late Maxim Litvinov and a book by Stalin's supposed, but nonexistent, nephew Budo Svanidze.

All that may be said is that there is at least one link between the police and the inner circle around Mr. Khrushchev, Alexei I. Adzhubel, Mr. Khrushchev's son-in-law and longtime editor of Izvestia, the government newspaper, was part of the tight-knit Komsomol (Communist youth) organization, headed by Alexander Sholepin, which played a major role in the rehabilitation of the secret police after Stalin's death. Mr. Sholepin is a member of the Soviet Politburo.

If the materials actually originated in Moscow, what motive, outside of commercial, might be involved? The thrust of the first excerpts is strongly anti-Stalinist and contains a call for justice to "all of Stalin's victims," presumably including Leon Trotsky and those

obliterated in the purges—Z. Kamenev, Bukharin and others.

It is difficult to see how a document could serve a purpose in the Soviet Union than, possibly, discredit Khrushchev and anyone who took to him. The document thus he turned against the men already hard pressed to present post-Stalinist regime.

As some evidence, the materials were passed West by Victor Louis, a mid of the Soviet security police might also be to scores between one police and another. Such speculation is not verified.

Mistakes Found

What can be said for certain that where incident and reference in "Khrushchev Remembers" be checked with a living "the remembrance" turns out cloudy, false or fully invented.

For example, the document describes a dramatic drunken 1938 party at Stalin's house. His daughter, Svetlana, said she was there. She thought, danced. She refused to rest. Stalin commanded the hair and drags her to the floor.

But Svetlana said she had no such party. As she said day: "I spent New Year's with my friends in Dom (the cinema club)." The last she saw her father before he died in March, 1953, she said, was his 73d birthday, Dec. 21, 1952.

Another example: The document attributes Mr. Khrushchev in Stalin's favor to Nadezhda Khrushcheva, Stalin's wife and Svetlana's mother. Nadezhda, he says, told him to Stalin's notice and of Khrushchev in January, 1938, came Moscow party secret "used to be invited regular family dinners at Stalin's home, Stalin and Nadezhda geyevna were always host and hostess." At this time he had been dead for two years committed suicide Nov. 7, 1953, in the Kremlin.

Svetlana said she remembered Khrushchev once saying I met her mother at the Industrial Academy and he Nadezhda had spoken of Stalin. She has no memory of the family dinners and of they were impossible since mother was already dead.

The document describes a vacation spent by a village on the Sea of Azov near Sukhumi in the summer of 1931. It was during this the document says, that a paranoid suspicions, particularly V.M. Molotov and Anastas M. Mikoyan, deepened.

Svetlana's Account

But Svetlana described a time detail Stalin's 1951 time, which she spent with as did her brother, Vasily, of the time. It was spent at the Navy Afon villa but at the Likhani Palace on the Sea of Azov near Sukhumi in the summer of 1931. It was during this the document says, that a paranoid suspicions, particularly V.M. Molotov and Anastas M. Mikoyan, deepened.

The document says that a "apparently had a street pl Moscow" and worked out a ferent route every day to be loved in his trips between villas at Kuntsevo, just ou Moscow, and the Kremlin.

But Svetlana said: "Every knows that isn't true—he at went by the route." The route well known in Moscow, run from Red Square to Kalinin St across Arbat Square, into Arbat and on out of town. It special police, had a special light-system activated the Stalin's bullwhip through the Kremlin and up one high working to any building along way was permitted to do so without a secret police check. If loitering or window-shopping the Arbat was not permitted.

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ملكو من الدول

Union, Sign Pact

Ambassador at Moscow

Nov. 23 (NYT).—The U.S. and Communist China signed an agreement on trade and payments between the two countries in Peking.

The agreement, which was signed by the Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Zhenyu and U.S. Ambassador to China, Tass reported, was the first since the 1970-71 period was initiated.

It arrived in Peking 13 days after a visit to the U.S. by the Chinese Foreign Minister Qiao Zhenyu, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

The agreement was one of the byproducts of the visit, which was the first by a Chinese Foreign Minister to the U.S. since 1949.

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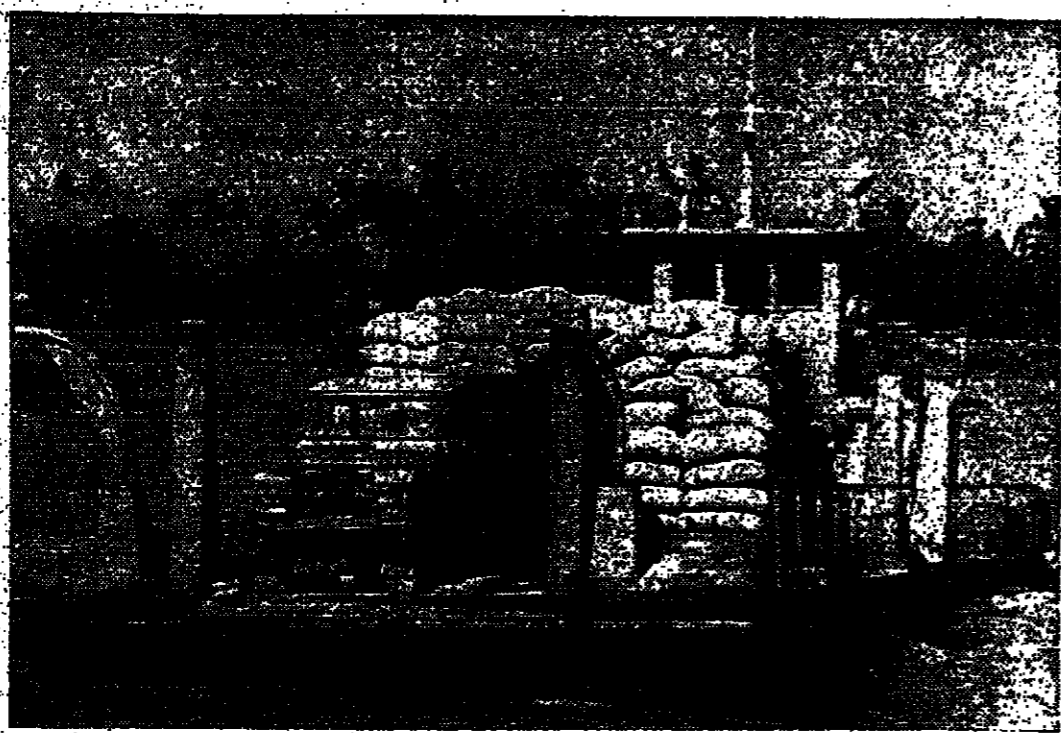
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STAFF OF LIFE—A Pakistani ferry carries food—consisting mostly of sacks of rice—to Bhola Island, a week after a cyclone-tidal wave laid waste to the area.

Radio Peking Calls UN Vote U.S. 'Defeat'

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Majority support for Communist China's bid for membership in the United Nations was a "serious defeat" for the United States, Radio Peking said today.

It added that Communist China rejects any "two Chinas" solution that would preserve UN membership for the Taiwan-based regime headed by President Chiang Kai-shek.

In its first commentary on the results of Friday's UN voting, the radio station said:

"This is a serious defeat for the policy of U.S. imperialism, which, in its obstinate stand of hostility toward the Chinese people, has for the last 20 years, manipulated the voting machine of the UN and installed the Chiang Kai-shek clique, which has long been spurned by the Chinese people."

Radio Peking said the United States changed its posture in the United Nations this year from one of attacking Communist China to defending the Nationalist Chinese regime.

"U.S. imperialism changed its tone for the sole purpose of misleading others, so as to facilitate its intensified persecution of the 'two Chinas' or 'one China-one Taiwan' plot. This is what the Chinese people can never permit," Peking said.

"The baton of the U.S. imperialism in the United Nations has become more and more ineffective," it said.

"It has become increasingly difficult for U.S. imperialism to continue to manipulate the UN voting machine."

"An increasing number of countries have risen against the crime of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices in playing power politics and practicing hegemony in the United Nations."

"If U.S. imperialism and its accomplices continue their course of wilful action and conspiracy in the United Nations, they will either face an even more shameful defeat for themselves, or bring failure to the United Nations."

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Fears of Cholera Epidemic Mounting in East Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg

DACCA, Pakistan, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Fears of a large outbreak of cholera mounted in East Pakistan today despite stepped-up foreign relief efforts in the race to keep alive the sick and hungry survivors of last week's cyclone and tidal wave.

Some of the coastal areas and offshore islands devastated by the storm have still not been reached by rescue workers, and any survivors there have been left to fend for themselves.

"They are as good as dead," said a senior Pakistani public health official. "It's too late for them. Let's be realistic. We have to forget them and concentrate on the ones we really can help."

This official said the minimum need was for 300 more physicians and 5,000 field hospital tents with full supplies of medicines. "Otherwise there will be a massive epidemic very soon," he said.

Epidemic Expected

Other health officials conceded privately that they expect a cholera epidemic, and perhaps typhoid too. Thousands of the bodies of the humans and animals killed by the storm have still not been buried and are decomposing in the streams and rivers of the coastal areas. "The desperate survivors are drinking this water because there is no other," he said.

Cholera has already broken out in a few areas but some of this may be the usual appearance of the disease in East Pakistan at this time every year—after the monsoon rains. Doctors here say it could be another week or two before they will know how bad the epidemic will be.

Foreign relief supplies and personnel are pouring into Dacca at an increased pace. The British are rushing aid from Singapore, including four ships carrying helicopters, landing craft, British Army engineers and 40 commandos who will reconnoiter the area and advise on what is needed and how to move it in. One of the British ships has equipment to purify water.

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Pet Monkeys Health Peril, WHO Warns

GENEVA, Nov. 23 (AP).—The World Health Organization has warned of the health hazard of keeping monkeys as pets.

Although a large number of monkeys are used for medical research, the agency said, "surprisingly large numbers" are sold as pets, often falling short of required health standards.

It warned that monkeys are susceptible to many human diseases, including tuberculosis, influenza, dysentery, hepatitis and measles. WHO noted that a number of laboratory workers have died after handling wild monkeys.

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Oerlikon Ex-Official Admits Illegal Sales to South Africa

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Gabriel Lebedinsky, former sales director of Switzerland's biggest arms manufacturer, Oerlikon Buehler, admitted in court today that he ordered the illegal export of arms to South Africa and other countries by means of false documents.

Mr. Lebedinsky, 56, was testifying on the first day of a trial in which the head of the firm, Dieter Buehler, 48, and five employees or former employees, including Mr. Lebedinsky, are charged with providing false information in order to export arms worth about \$20 million to countries on Switzerland's arms-embargo list between 1963 and 1968. More than half went to South Africa, the prosecution alleged.

A seventh man is charged with illegal suppression and destruction of documents.

If found guilty the seven face sentences of up to five years hard labor.

Highest Court

There were strict security precautions when the trial began before five judges of the Federal Tribunal, Switzerland's supreme penal court.

Mr. Lebedinsky said that when the embargo was imposed in 1963 he decided to find nominal destinations not subject to the embargo for arms destined for banned countries.

"I had talks with the South Africans and these talks convinced me that I had to find another way," he said.

According to the 54-page indictment drawn up by Federal Prosecutor Hans Walder, who is conducting the case, the feigned destinations given for most of the illegally exported weapons were in France, although some consignments were falsely marked as going to Iran.

The indictment said about \$12 million worth of the arms exported illegally had gone to South Africa.

Israel received nearly \$5 million worth, and smaller quantities went to Nigeria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and Malaysia.

All these countries were at the time on Switzerland's arms-embargo list, which covers countries at war or deemed to be areas of potential conflict, the indictment said.

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Filibustering in Guinea

It says a good deal about the regime of President Sekou Touré that his country could be invaded from the sea by a force that was variously ascribed to the Portuguese and to internal enemies of his regime. And it says rather more about the present state of the world that this mysterious and violent event caused comparatively little excitement outside Guinea. The Security Council met, ordered the invaders to cease and desist, and sent a team to investigate. Portugal denied any involvement. And shooting went on in Conakry, accompanied by communiqués and much speculation. But that was about the extent of international reaction.

President Touré's prickly nationalism has made few allies for him abroad; his economic difficulties have led to large-scale emigration from Guinea. A thorn in the side of Portuguese Guinea, and frequently at odds with other African states, he has acquired a variety of enemies, enough to make nearly any theory about the source of the invasion plausible.

Apart from the special vulnerabilities of Guinea's president, however, the incident is revealing in that it is another of the filibustering expeditions that have been so common in the post-World War II scene. The term "filibuster" (a corruption of the Dutch word for freebooter) was originally applied to pirates; it then became common in describing almost any kind of private war—notably those ventures undertaken by citizens of the United States against Latin American gov-

ernments in the 19th century. But as a reasonable degree of international order was imposed—or at least when international disorder was confined to the acts of sovereign states—the word "filibuster" was largely relegated to the practice by minorities in the United States Senate of talking a bill to death.

The widespread anarchy that followed World War II led to a revival of filibustering in the old sense, although the word was seldom used, and the filibusters themselves represented a medley of simple mercenaries, dedicated revolutionaries and sub rosa agents of various states and parties. Cuba has been the scene of several filibustering expeditions of various degrees of success. Africa has proved an even more fertile field. Hijacking is another version of the same general type of activity, showing the same range of motivation, from mere greed to high idealism, and creating the same kind of international uncertainty.

Whatever the outcome of the raid into Guinea, and whatever the impulses behind it, filibustering deserves the attention of the community of nations. The issues may not seem to represent the same clear threat to international commerce and stability that hijacking has done, because seizing a commercial plane in flight obviously poses a danger to every nation flying, or being served by, aircraft. But essentially the two acts are similar; essentially they represent the decay of order; essentially they call for international policing.

A Khrushchev Puzzle

Life's publication yesterday of the first part of what are claimed to be Khrushchev's memoirs is certain to provoke intensive international discussion. The Soviet government has already indicated concern about the matter by having Tass issue a denial—allegedly by Nikita Khrushchev—of the material's authenticity, but the denial is so curiously worded that it does not dispose of the issue.

The portrait of Stalin which emerges from this first installment is a familiar one to those who have read Khrushchev's originally secret speech of February, 1956, as well as Milovan Djilas's "Conversations with Stalin" and Svetlana Alliluyeva's "Twenty Letters to a Friend." Fascinating and repulsive as the ordinary reader will find this description of Stalin, the account—even if authentic—adds only details to the professional historian's knowledge of the tyrant who built the Soviet colossus at such huge human cost. Politically, the chief impact of this publication will be to remind the world that many of Stalin's victims—Trotsky, Bukharin,

Rykov, Zinoviev and numerous others—are still reviled in official Soviet history.

A final verdict on the importance of this manuscript cannot be based on this brief, first extract. But even now the question of authenticity emerges as central. The curious errors of fact are perhaps explicable as the result of an old man's falling memory, but there are less innocent alternative explanations. Back in the 1950s a volume allegedly containing the diary of the late Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinov was published in the United States with an introduction by the eminent British historian E. H. Carr. Nevertheless there is widespread belief that those memoirs were concocted abroad and this newspaper's reviewers implied that they had actually been written by a defected Soviet diplomat, Grigory Bessedovsky. Analogous suspicions are likely to bedevil these alleged Khrushchev memoirs unless Life states more convincingly than it has to date how and from whom it received the manuscript and why it is so confident that its author was Nikita S. Khrushchev.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Dusty Answer

Neither the world press, nor the governments, nor the UN, nor UNESCO appear to realize the extent of this tragedy. What has the UN done immediately? What has this so-called "organization" of the nations of the world undertaken at once? Has its secretary-general thought of convening the representatives of all the states in the world to devise an international action to be undertaken and coordinated?

In the absence of the UN, have the rich states of the West thought of meeting for demonstrating to the East what they are capable of doing? No. One goes to the moon and excavates it. This is astounding. But one does not go to so much trouble for a million men in deadly peril. This is even more astounding.

—From La Nation (Paris).

Trade Protectionism

The passage of the trade bill by the House of Representatives is a mark of the rising tide of protectionism and is a warning of trouble ahead. The Senate has yet to adopt the parallel measure and is probably even more narrowly divided on its merits than was the House. There is therefore no certainty that the law go through in its present state.

In any case the narrowness of the House majority would give President Nixon sound reason for vetoing the bill, which in its present form the administration dislikes. But the President has shown himself susceptible to political pressures, and the plain fact is that the United States economy is still depressed. There is just too much un-

employment at every level. People are being really hurt. Emotion tends at such times to be far stronger than reason.

—From the Times (London).

Peking Outside the Door

China will enter the United Nations when the General Assembly no longer demands a majority of two-thirds to vote in favor. The prestige of the United Nations doubtless has to gain in shifting this question of a basic problem toward those of procedure. Meanwhile, the largest country of Asia will stay by the door of the UN. As, for other reasons, does the biggest economic power in Europe, West Germany. From this double paradox, the prestige of the international organization no longer has anything to gain.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Western Weakness

Russian tank superiority on the European front is now 4 to 1; at the last count it was 3 to 1. NATO's inferiority in infantry and aircraft is only slightly less, and is certainly increasing. Russia has already outstripped the United States in land-based missiles. Now Mr. Laird says that at the current rate she will be ahead in what is at present America's greatest standby—the nuclear missile submarine—in four or five years. For the moment, in the face of Russia's merciless—toward the rest of the world and toward her own people—expansion of military strength, the West is weakest where it should be strongest. This is in the defense of densely populated industrial Europe, where grossly inadequate forces have no room or indeed capability to maneuver.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 24, 1895

PARIS—In examining styles seen for some time, the dresses are too much overloaded with ruffles, buttons, flowers, laces, embroidery and furs, whose simultaneous use is often a detriment to the freedom of the lines. The large houses have hence had a tendency to diminish the fulness of skirts and sleeves, and have abandoned the use of long-sleeved "wristlets" previously employed to make the hand appear smaller.

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1920

LONDON—The recent wave of Irish terrorism broke into the House of Commons yesterday, via-a-vis the Dublin massacre. Something like a free-for-all developed as Joseph Devlin, member for West Belfast and leading champion of the Irish cause, attempted to speak. He was shouted down, and twice forced to his seat before he could complete what he had to say. Mr. Devlin shouted at the top of his voice, hoarse with passion, throughout the pandemonium.



OLIPHANT

War Is Peace

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—George Orwell could not have improved on Defense Secretary Laird's phrasing in the announcement of renewed American bombing in North Vietnam. There was not even any "bombing" in it—just "protective reaction strikes." They had been made against "missile and anti-aircraft gun sites and related facilities" in response to "attacks on our unarmed reconnaissance planes." It all sounded so clean and just.

But of course bombing is not clean. The U.S. Air Force accounts of bombing military targets in North Vietnam between 1965 and 1968 sounded surgically precise. But not very surprisingly, many of the bombs turned out to have hit non-military buildings and killed civilians. Nor is the ground for retaliation so clear. Those "unarmed" American reconnaissance planes are escorted by others armed with rockets, cannon and bombs. It does not seem altogether astonishing that North Vietnam should object to such overflights.

The American claim, consistently denied by the enemy, is that the Vietnamese agreed to the reconnaissance in 1968 in return for suspension of the bombing. Did they agree to almost daily overflights of that kind?

A Grain of Salt

There is bound to be skepticism also about Laird's assurance that the new bombing did not go north of the 19th Parallel. An American wants to believe assurances by his own government. But it was that government, to take a recent example of deception, that said it would not fly close-support missions in Cambodia and then blantly proceeded to do so.

Retaliation may not, indeed, be the real reason for the renewed bombing raids, or the only one. Reports from Washington say a prime military aim was to hit at

stockpiles of supplies ready to move south.

Why should any of this bother us? Isn't it natural to bomb enemy supplies? What difference does it make if the nature and purpose of an American military action are covered by Orwellian New-speak?

The capacity of Americans to react to events in Vietnam does seem to be at a point of exhaustion. Even the most concerned have a limit to their emotions and to their hope of affecting events. Our feelings have been numbed by all the lying and killing on both sides in Vietnam.

But the bombing episode has disturbing implications apart from any arousing of moral ardor. It indicates once again that President Nixon's goal in Vietnam is not a political settlement but military victory by other means.

Switch in Strategy?

The President has slowly but persistently been withdrawing American troops—a policy for which he will deserve the praise of history no matter what other blots there may be in Vietnam. But he has also warned against defeat or "humiliation." The puzzling question has been how he expected to withdraw and win at the same time.

The sudden, massive air attacks on North Vietnam suggest what Nixon may have in mind. As U.S. ground combat troops disappear, he may count on big air strikes—all over Indochina and for an indefinite period—to keep the Communists off balance while Saigon's forces carry the burden of the ground war.

But that is a recipe not for peace but for indefinite war. It would require huge American installations and expenditures for uncountable years, as well as the maintenance of South Vietnam as an armed camp.

The only road to peace in Vietnam is by political accommodation. A surprise attack such as the bombings may have real tactical advantages. But it may also focus attention wrongly on short-term goals instead of the necessary long-term objective of American policy: a political settlement that leaves Vietnam to the Vietnamese. The bombing reminds us that the real peace is as important to the American character as to the Vietnamese land.

The retaliation, as officially described, was for the downing of an American reconnaissance plane, with the apparent loss of two lives. To respond to that with 38 1/2 hours of bombing by large numbers of aircraft was, to put it mildly, grossly disproportionate.

Americans' tolerance of such acts done in their name is a particularly disturbing result of the Vietnam war. As Stuart Hampshire, the English philosopher, wrote recently in the New York Review of Books, we have chosen to match the calculated cruelty of the guerrilla in our methods of war and thus have inevitably brutalized ourselves.

The Very Model of a Marshal

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Long ago, I suggested that no one could tell what Soviet marshals thought, but you could at least tell how they looked—which is like Gen. Curtis E. LeMay carried to the third power. Now, however, it is also possible to tell a little of the way they think, because of the testimony of the very high-level Czechoslovak military defector, Gen. Jan Sejna.

It is important to know how Soviet marshals think, too, because of a key fact in the Sejna testimony. In 1967, the Soviet military leaders were in fact able to defy the civilian party bosses of the theoretical ruling Soviet Presidium, and thus to force the appointment of Marshal Andrei A. Grechko as the new Soviet defense minister.

Marshal Grechko is still on the job. And Gen. Sejna's testimony is doubly valuable, precisely because he had so many opportunities to observe Marshal Grechko in action when the latter was Warsaw Pact commander from July, 1960, to April 13, 1967.

The results are not exactly reassuring. At the Warsaw Pact meetings (which Sejna regularly attended) Marshal Grechko freely admitted that a general war was undesirable until the Soviets had a decisive lead in nuclear weapons. But he also promised that the Soviets would achieve such a lead by 1980, at the very latest.

At the fairly alcoholic feasts that followed the formal meetings, Marshal Grechko was given to boasting about what would happen when this decisive Soviet lead was finally attained. The Americans, he would say, "would get their orders, and if the U.S. was obstinate, the U.S. would then be destroyed."

Telling the Troops

A large discount must obviously be made, here, for a Soviet marshal's idea of the right stuff to feed the satellite troops. Even so, one is impressed by the strong indication that the Soviet military leaders genuinely believe in the possibility, so often denied in this country, of a truly decisive nuclear-strategic lead.

WASHINGTON—The biggest change now going on in the administration has nothing to do with speculation about new men to lead the departments of Treasury, Interior and Agriculture. It has to do with the outlook of the most powerful and fascinating figure in the cabinet, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

Mr. Laird's recent remarks about a possible rise in defense spending reflect a basic transformation in the role he has been playing inside the administration. As a result, it will become far harder to maintain an adequate defense force while meeting the pressing need for more spending on domestic matters.

Mr. Laird is a powerful man because he has a strong personal base in the congressional establishment of the Republican party. Before he went to the Pentagon, it was generally reckoned that he would eventually succeed General Ford as the top Republican in the House. Mr. Laird is fascinating because he has the politician's supreme gift. He has an instinctive feel for the joints of events, the hidden places where one position merges imperceptibly into the next. He felt no pain, for example, in moving from Eisenhower, through Goldwater, to Nixon.

Campaign Assessor

Since the election, moreover, Laird has been giving top Republicans an interesting morning judgment. He is critical of Republican campaign strategy for not charging that the administration met unemployment only by sending men to Vietnam. He has said the Nixon administration should have explained its winding down of the war and he has even urged a defense spending as a way to get job opportunities in unemployment.

Smooth Operator

At the Pentagon, Mr. Laird has been cut with a vengeance. He has ingratiated himself to the services by paying elaborate attention to professional military judgment on strategic matters. He has practically emasculated the offices of International Security Affairs and Systems Analysis, which were so important to former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, as a check on the military.

Behind the scenes, to be sure, Mr. Laird has joined in the budget-cutting. Indeed he has led the way in pushing a troop withdrawal from Vietnam and Western Europe. But he has concealed this role from his clients in the services by the screening device of the Defense Program Review Committee.

The DPRC—comprising leading officials from the Defense Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Budget Bureau and the Central Intelligence Agency—under the chairmanship of White House aide Henry Kissinger—has been the chief forum for budget-cutting. And Mr. Laird has been able to make it seem that other officials were twisting his arm.

In the past several weeks, however, Mr. Laird has ceased to be

Yet Marshal Grechko was also given to treating the highest personages of the Eastern European satellite states with open contempt. He is unlikely, therefore, to have taken any of them into his innermost confidence. Hence the instances of this contempt, also from the Sejna testimony, are probably more significant than anything else.

One instance concerned a holiday in Prague taken by Marshal Grechko and his family. To please Grechko, President Novotny ordered his country villa, Lani, to be specially staffed as a vacation retreat for the great man. A banquet was prepared. A picked welcoming committee, including Gen. Sejna, was waiting on the steps of Lani when the Marshals arrived, and his Warsaw Pact command and his party, swept up before the villa door.

A Late Sleeper

Only Marshal Grechko troubled to leave the first car. The welcoming committee, eagerly told him all that had been done to make his stay at Lani pleasant. "Good!" Then he got back into his big car, returned to Prague with his party, and never bothered to see Lani again.

As for instance Number Two, it is a rather long story which must be compressed here. Briefly, Marshal Grechko ordered a breakfast conference at 8 a.m. at a Warsaw

Midday East.

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ding the Establishment

ie Dorsey

Beards are in. Behind the wheel cars and in the semiers and in Saint-Germain.

anti-establishment, barbe conteste-picked up by But there are rds. They can enevolent, noble nous or Machia-ed or sensual, berate abandon. t, bushy, wavy h that diffident ok. Others have nely drawn fl-

the fad seems his people, fact-journalists, pho-intellectuals. "It wear a beard circles," said a nan at a recent the Caron per-tiz. His beard, as a New Year's gower. No, he se-lose his name, beard devotees s getting longer Includes writer designer Yves and his partner Grand Vefour d Oliver, singers Johnny Ralphy, Roux, decorator re, Cardin's alter, editor Roger dressing tycoon ge and the own-e-Martine stores,

Shaving lazily admit that hem the daily But others treat at respect. Ray-s his own Italian come to his res-ondary morning-ver gives orders Mario clips and d as neatly and French garden, cudes epieurcan but his beard, it gives him added

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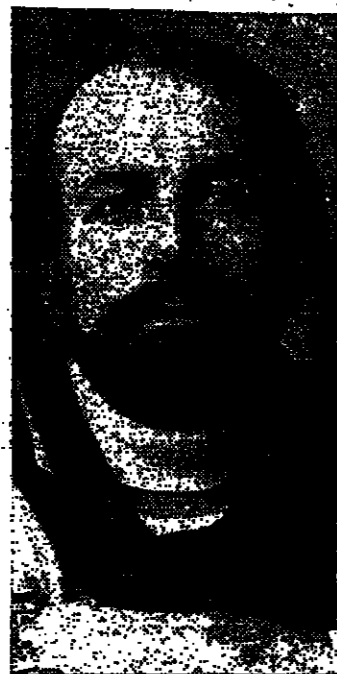
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Right, designer Yves Saint Laurent and, left, painter Vincent Roux have adopted beards.



CHANCE.

smooth as velvet." The Caritas also do a subtle dyeing job on beards that have more salt than pepper.

Black beards are obviously more wicked than blond beards but both have charm. Black beards can make a man look as dangerously intriguing as Othello, blond beards have a special, appealing, angelic quality.

Political Beards
Fashion aside, the reasons for growing a beard are extremely varied. Ron Berkeley's beard is definitely political. He

grew it in Greece where he was working on a film to protest against the government's no-beard, no mini-skirt dictat. For Jacques Dessange and Fred Salem, it all started with a safari in Kenya. Mr. Salem kept his "because I think it makes me look more virile and important. I was tired of people thinking me like a playboy." Vincent Roux, who looked himself up all last week to grow his said "beards are romantic." Roux had confided on French television that after 50,

a beard is good camouflage for a double chin.

All this may sound frivolous, but there's at least one man in town who believes that beards have a deep sociological meaning. Jacques de Closset, who recently opened a unisex hair-dressing salon on the Left Bank, thinks beards are an effort to express one's ego.

"In our mechanized, standardized society, a man's last refuge is his personal appearance. A beard offers self-defense, psychological liberation."

LONDON:

By John Walker

LONDON—John Wilcock is emerging from the underground. Not like older radicals, coming up for air, but testing to see if the atmosphere above is fit for him to flourish as a remarkably independent editor and publisher.

Last month, he relaunched as a magazine with a printing run of 150,000 copies his "Other Scenes," which has existed for four years mainly as a subscription-only newsletter of art and revolution. It is the first attempt to sell in Europe and America a magazine that makes no compromise in content to mass tastes or Madison Avenue preconceptions. Success at this time when many middle-brow publications are running into trouble could have far-reaching repercussions.

"Already, the underground press is doing things that sell as well as being radical," he says. "The rock papers and the sex papers are both commercial ventures that sprang from the underground and are now becoming mass media. We operate on the basis that advertising is not essential, that we can



John Wilcock

...hip: compendium.

make a profit without it. As we succeed, so big publishing combines will copy us."

Distributor Lost

Over the past 14 years Mr. Wilcock, a stocky 42, has be-

come one of the founding fathers of underground journalism and the single greatest influence on the style of youthful newspapers across the world. At the moment, it is touch-and-go whether "Other Scenes" will make the breakthrough. With this month's issue, the second, Mr. Wilcock has lost his distributor. "He said that we were too controversial and that the contents offended the local distributors," he says.

What were they objecting to? Was it excerpts from George Orwell's "1984" headlined: "Why the State Digs War"? Or praise for the radical doctors opposed to AMA attitudes? It couldn't have been Gregory Bateson's discussion of Andy Warhol as the Fidel Castro of art, could it? Or the suggestion that the CIA controls Europe's heroin trade from a center in Greece?

He does not know. The contents lived up to his formula for success: "pot, art, politics, religion, sex, sociology and revolution." More hip than hippie, in his battered hat (bearing an ambiguous button: John Wilcock Takes Trips), tweed jacket, and sandals, he has the

appearance of an English eccentric rather than an apocalyptic underground hero.

From Fleet Street

Born in Britain, Mr. Wilcock was a Fleet Street reporter before arriving in New York, where he helped found "The Village Voice" and became its first news editor. Since then, he has edited New York's widely copied "East Village Other" and the "Los Angeles Free Press," besides putting out his own newspaper and writing a column that pops up in papers from London to Tokyo.

He once said that his ambition was to know everybody and introduce them to each other, something he comes near to achieving in his globe-trotting as a travel writer, producing \$5-and-\$10-a-day books on such countries as India, Mexico and Japan. But he always returns to New York. "America is such a vibrant country," he says. "It still has the pioneer tradition of people coming and doing things for themselves. It has the most freedom as well as the most fantastic repression. But I believe that the freedom

quotient is so strong that it will always win, because America is the wave of the world, still where the action is."

Even so, he feels he is part of a supra-national movement. "The underground is everywhere. I see my magazine as a hip compendium of the newest and best work being done by artists and writers all over the world. My readers are part of a worldwide conspiracy whose fellows comprise some of the most creative people alive. It is becoming less relevant what one's own country is doing and saying."

His next aim is a new New York daily paper. "What we call the underground is now the life-style of everyone I know," he says. "In advertising terms, there's a whole market to be tapped. I could start a daily with just \$50,000, linked to London and the West Coast by telex. Even if I don't do it, then someone else will. And soon."

Newport Founder Disowns Pop Festivals

By Joan S. Shore

BRUSSELS—George Wein, by his own admission, is a square in music circles although 16 years ago he created the first of contemporary music festivals—the annual Newport Jazz Festival.

Five years later, with infallible timing, he founded the Newport Folk Festival. The third "generation" of festivals, those devoted to pop music, is the direct descendant, but Mr. Wein will have nothing to do with the hippy grandchild.

"It's good, pop music, but it's overrated as a cult. We've created a great charisma about it, but musically as well, it's way overrated." He pauses, then adds charitably, "Of course, it's better than Patti

Page singing 'Doggie in the Window'.

"Jazz? It's more intellectual; it makes a demand on the listener. Folk music? It's the roots of everything. It comes from the people. It comes without professionals. There's an understatement in folk music and communication, which pop often has, too."

Beyond pop's questionable quality, Mr. Wein deplores the drug scene has grown up around it. "Festivals have to be policed against drugs; it's the one single problem. Legalization of pot isn't the answer. We just can't all be druggies. A drugged society is no good."

On the other hand, he feels most of the tension at pop festivals is outside, not within. Youth, he believes, wants these events, and society must provide areas for them. "Maybe even an abandoned army camp," he suggests with a grin.

Trouble in 1969
The Jazz Festival at Newport ran into trouble in 1969, when riots forced its temporary dissolution. "But that was different from today," Mr. Wein explains. "Those were resort-type riots, with kids in Bermuda shorts."

Mr. Wein maintains a home in Newport and an apartment in New York. His offices—in New York, Paris and Tokyo—employ ten or 11 people and keep him hopping to Europe and Japan several times a year. His wife (both Weins are from Boston) is a biochemist, but has been lured from the laboratory



George Wein
... Newport's father.

to help manage the various festivals, which have become coast-to-coast institutions. Hampton, Virginia, the Ohio Valley and New Orleans have joined the original Newport Festival "family."

Mr. Wein is presently in Europe with eight jazz groups from Newport, calmly maneuvering 60 musicians in and out of 17 cities—from Belgrade to Bergen from Bristol to Bucharest. The logistics of the three-week tour are scribbled on a chart that seems permanently wedged between Wein and his telephone.

"Generally, European countries are beautiful audiences,"

he said recently in Brussels. "Japan and Eastern Europe are fantastic. Paris and Berlin, though, are exceptions—they insult the artists. It's a disgrace. Because I combine modern jazz and swing on the program, not everyone is happy with every group, and the result is war. This never happens elsewhere."

A pianist himself (he still plays professionally with a group every other year), Mr. Wein admires and respects the people he works with, although he senses a certain separateness from them. For example, of the Folk Festival Board, which is composed of the performers themselves, Mr. Wein says: "I'm the straight man. I hold them all together. When we were drawing up this year's program, they were all worried about meaningfulness. I just told them, 'Don't worry about it. By nature, whatever you do is going to be meaningful.'"

'Hate' Revolution
"Things have changed, though. It isn't a revolution of love anymore, it's a revolution of hate. Our board is still full of people who love."

Pop music, in any case, is out. "I'm not concerned with the masses," he says. "Maybe there will be people in the world like jazz, and maybe I can please enough that way. I stopped going after the golden ring a long time ago."

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What every investor needs to know about his broker.

Seven vital questions and how they are answered
by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.,
the world's largest stock and commodities broker

1 What is the calibre of my investment representative? Only one in ten of those who apply to Merrill Lynch are accepted. Each undergoes a rigorous 7 month training programme including 3½ months at New York Headquarters. Total cost about \$20,000.00 each. The result—a high degree of competence.

2 Does he depend wholly on commission? No. Every Merrill Lynch investment representative receives a salary. He may get a bonus, but it is not based on a flat percentage of sales. If he thinks you shouldn't buy he can afford to say so. The salary is always there.

3 How is my account supervised? Each Merrill Lynch office has its manager whose job is to assist and guide his staff—not to sell. Except in a very few small offices our managers do not handle accounts. There are other checks too. Frequent visits by top management are standard policy. Another example is the daily stock watch—a computerised system that alerts management whenever an office trades more than 1000 shares of a particular stock in one day. If the stock in question doesn't have the approval of the research division the manager must explain why he felt the transactions were in the best interest of the customers.

4 How objective is the advice I receive? Merrill Lynch separates securities research from sales. Recommendations are based strictly on the quality of a security, not its saleability. Example—if Merrill Lynch investment bankers want to underwrite the stock of a company they must first receive approval from the research division.

5 Do you make markets? Merrill Lynch is a major international market maker and underwriter of investment securities. If we sell you a security we have underwritten, we will buy it back at any time, at the market price.

6 Is customer service growing or stagnant? Since January 1969, Merrill Lynch has invested over \$100 m. in improving customer service. This includes \$15 m. to open new offices (including three in Europe), \$27 m. on training and \$10 m. to develop new computer systems.

7 What is your financial position? The capital position of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. is more than double the amount needed to meet New York Stock Exchange requirements. At the end of September 1970 total assets were \$1,856,557,035. Net capital was \$277,159,898. Net income for the first 9 months of the year \$20,245,000.



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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1970

FINANCE

Page 9

Retaliation Called Feasible on Trade Bill

By Richard Norton-Taylor
Nov. 23 (WP).—The market governments have been able to resist pressures against U.S. exports of U.S. foreign trade bill. This is the consensus among market heads.

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y Influx D-Marks

Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Funds into the West German mark continued to rise as the currency pressed its dollar ceiling. German federal bank has announced that it has received about 46 billion marks in the week to Nov. 13, according to a report from the bank.

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Study Scores Atlantic States Widening Rift

A 'New Nationalism'
Heightens Problem

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—North America and Western Europe must move rapidly toward free trade and better coordination of economic policies, according to a study by the Atlantic Council of the United States.

The study, by Theodore Geiger of the National Planning Association, says that a major rift has developed between the Atlantic states and the rest of the world.

The rift is the result of a "new nationalism" that has developed in the Atlantic states, according to the study.

The study says that the Atlantic states are becoming more isolated from the rest of the world, and that this is a major threat to their economic future.

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NYSE Outlook: No House Afire

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (WP).—There is one subject that has been in the current market over commission rates, brokerage fees, and a new chairman for the Securities and Exchange Commission. What is happening—or likely to happen—to the stock market?

A capitalization of talks with a number of analysts and fund managers, along with a reading of current market letters, finds that, basically, the Wall Street outlook is cautiously optimistic. But there is some question about the reasons for that optimism.

There is not any expectation of another sharp drop in the market—anything that would carry the Dow Jones industrial average below, say, 800 or 700. At the same time, there is a great anticipation of a sharp rally—above 850 or so—over the next six to eight months. As for a return to the solid days, most analysts tend to write off that possibility. At least until the traders recover from the shocks of 1969 and 1970.

Counting on Nixon
The thinking goes that, if President Nixon wants to be re-elected, he will have to pump the economy up early enough to

have the electorate smiling in November, 1972. That means, the analysts say, that he will have to start no later than early next year, and the stock market should be happy to anticipate the recovery. Hopefully, General Motors will be able to get back into full operation during the next few weeks, removing what amounts to a stone wall from the path of a recovery.

Analysts concede that they see nothing in current figures to indicate that the administration is making a strong effort to stimulate the economy. And some say they are not looking so much for an improvement in statistics as a turn in psychology—some action by the White House to start consumers thinking optimistically again. That may seem a kind of tenuous thread, but there it is.

Leading Again
One of the chief problems mitigating against any strong rally, not surprisingly, is the state of the Street itself. While much has been made of the fear that the brokers would not be able to withstand another market break, it is just as likely that they could not support a big-volume rally.

As one institutional analyst put it: "At 8 million shares a day we lose money, at 10 million we break even, at 15 million we make money and at 20 million we're losing again."

In order to handle a busy, rallying market, the brokers need capital, and that is a commodity that has become rather scarce in Wall Street. So, the analysts see a relatively flat movement to the market for possibly the next six to eight months. They are hopeful that the rest will give the brokers time to regroup, get the balance sheets in line, rebuild some of the capacity shown from the back offices during the financial crunch, and be ready to handle a good market if and when it does show up.

Another general feeling—it is almost a reflex action after a bad market break—is that the next rally will be based on better-quality stocks. If the administration really starts pumping money and the economy responds, cyclical stocks such as steel and heavy equipment makers could benefit. But while conglomerates and other erstwhile high flyers may attract trading action, analysts do not see those issues scoring any lasting gains.

There is another school of thinking that feels that, since this outlook is so generally accepted, it must be wrong. But that is another story.

Compromise Ends 4 Years of Debate
New Mutual Fund Legislation Set in U.S.

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The joint Senate-House conference committee completed work today on a compromise version of mutual fund legislation, thus bringing to an end, except for formalities, a fight consuming four years.

Passage of the compromise version by both the Senate and the House and its signature by President Nixon are still required. But there appeared to be no likelihood of any slipup.

The final version differs in significant ways in every major section from the legislation originally recommended by a unanimous Securities and Exchange Commission at the end of 1966. The changes all involve less regulation than the SEC proposed.

The legislation, fundamentally, gives the government additional, though limited, powers to regulate the charges imposed on mutual fund shareholders.

Some Omissions
The annual management fee must be tested against a concept of fiduciary responsibility under the legislation. The conference committee agreed to eliminate from the bill a requirement that proof that the management fee was too high

must rest on "clear and convincing evidence," a test inserted in the House version with the aim of discouraging shareholders' suits. Sales charges imposed when an investor first buys mutual fund shares would be regulated by the National Association of Securities Dealers, under the bill. The SEC would have to approve any change in the NASD failed to.

On the matter of front-end-load mutual fund plans, the conference committee worked out a new provision dealing with the refunds that

investors would get if they cashed in their plans within the first 18 months. Most front-end-load plans run for 10 to 15 years, with monthly or quarterly payments, and up to half of the first year's investment may, at present, be diverted to sales charges. As of now, the investor loses all this money if he cashes in early.

The conference bill provides for refunds where the shares are cashed in within 18 months of the start of the plan, a compromise between the Senate's three years and the House's one year.

The refund would be that amount by which the sales charges paid exceed 15 percent of total payments to date. The House bill had put the figure at 20 percent.

Among the other provisions in the conference bill were:

● All language dealing with bank entry into the mutual fund business was stricken, thus leaving the issue to the Supreme Court or later legislation.

● Oil and gas funds would remain uncovered by the investment company act of 1940, but the conference report will instruct these funds to bring a proposal for regulation to the SEC within 18 months.

● Mutual fund holding companies would not be permitted to charge a sales load of more than 1.5 percent, thus banning the pyramiding of sales charges.

The conference version of the bill will also permit funds with assets in excess of \$1 million to charge a "performance fee," provided it goes down as much for bad investment performance as up for good performance. Pension trust funds would not be permitted to use the system.

NYSE Official Quits
NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—R. John Cunningham has resigned as executive vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange, effective March 1, it was announced yesterday. He is NYSE president Robert Haack's top deputy.

Mr. Cunningham said that many of his programs had been implemented and that he now was an "appropriate" time to leave.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Building businesses is our business.

We don't just expand existing markets. We create new ones.

Developing markets to their full potential is one way to build businesses. Creating new markets is another.

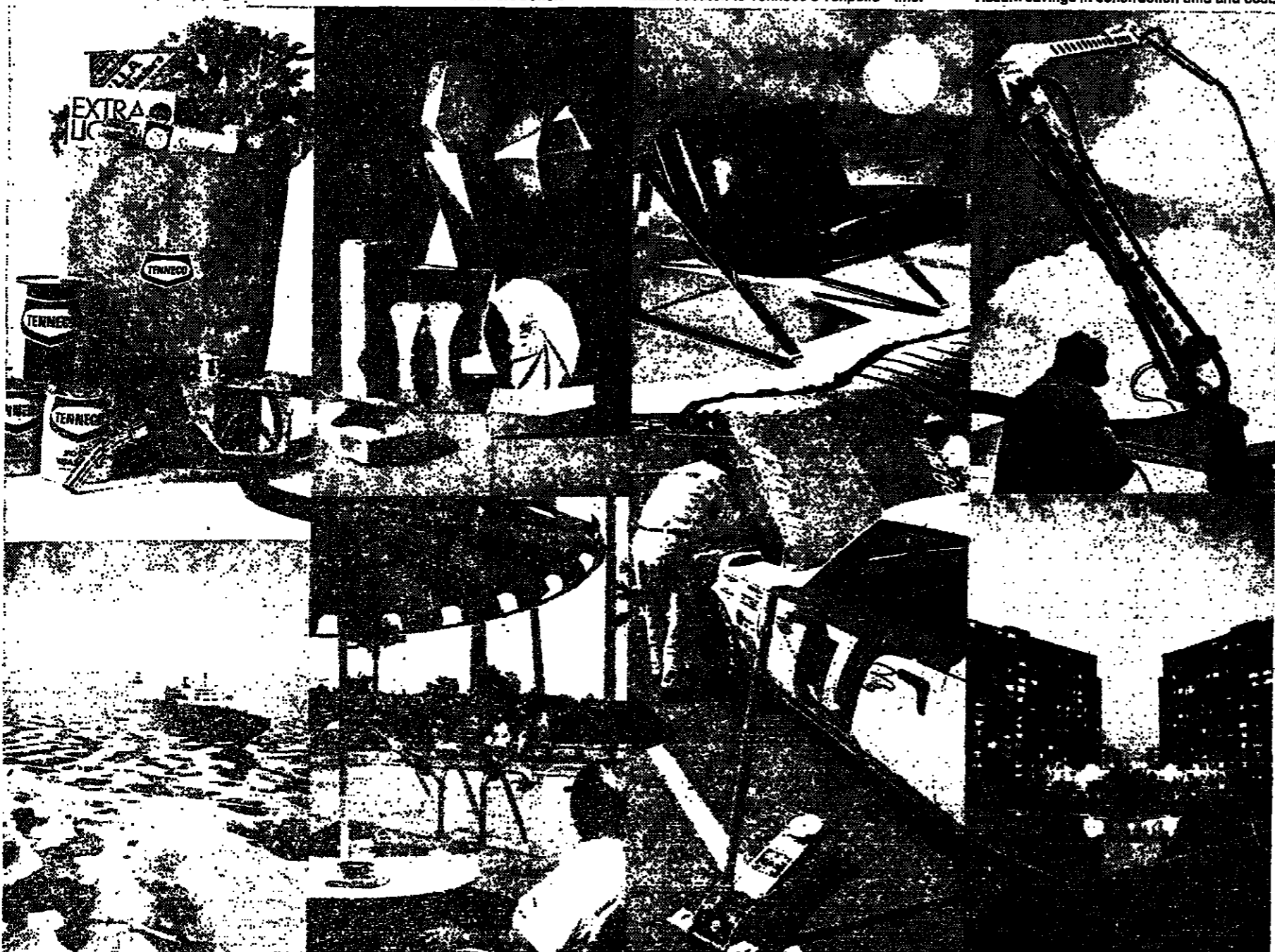
At Tenneco we do both. That's one good reason why our sales are at an all-time high—over \$2,400 million last year—up 318% since 1965. And we're still growing. Because we're still building—in more ways than one. For our latest annual report, write: Section 33, Public Relations Department, Tenneco Inc., P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77001, U.S.A.

Example: the new retail concept of combining gasoline and grocery facilities for convenient one-stop shopping.

Example: the creating of new shapes, sizes, and kinds of packaging. **Purpose:** to serve manufacturers and consumers better.

Example: new "wet look" upholstery material.
This high-gloss, high-fashion material is the latest addition to Tenneco's Tennelle™ line.

Example: concrete pumping systems that can pump concrete 20 stories or higher.
Result: savings in construction time and cost



Example: the designing of giant ice-breaking tankers to create new shipping routes through Arctic ice 20 feet thick.

Example: the planning and building of new communities for a growing population. Provisions made for living, working, and playing.

Example: the engineering of a new high-speed racing jack. It's typical of lifting devices we design for faster, lower-cost auto service.

Example: the "total energy" concept of natural gas as a single source of clean energy for heating, cooling, electricity, etc.

Tenneco

TENNECO CHEMICALS, INC. ☐ TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO. ☐ TENNECO OIL CO. ☐ TENNECO PROPERTIES, INC. ☐
PACKAGING CORP. OF AMERICA ☐ J. I. CASE CO. ☐ WALKER MANUFACTURING CO. ☐ NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING ☐

One Dollar—

| was worth yesterday: | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Austrian schillings..... | 25.00 |
| Belgian francs..... | 49.63 |
| British pound (\$ per £)..... | 2.26 |
| Canadian dollars..... | 1.02 |
| Danish crowns..... | 7.45 |
| Dutch guilders..... | 3.60 |
| Finnish marks..... | 4.16 |
| French francs..... | 5.18 |
| German marks..... | 3.00 |
| Greek drachmas..... | 30.00 |
| Italian lire..... | 622.77 |
| Mexican pesos..... | 12.50 |
| Norwegian crowns..... | 7.14 |
| Portuguese escudos..... | 28.55 |
| Spanish pesetas..... | 69.62 |
| Swedish crowns..... | 5.18 |
| Swiss francs..... | 4.31 |

closing buying rates on local currencies. They exclude local currencies on the type of transaction.

Bank Stocks

| | Bid. | Asked |
|--------------------------|------|-------|
| Bank of Am. S.F. | 57 | 57½ |
| Fiduciary Tr. | 55 | 75 |
| First Chicago Corp. | 55½ | 55½ |
| First Nat. Boston | 53 | 53½ |
| F.S. Trust Co. | 50½ | 51½ |

Market Summary

| Nov. 23, 1979 | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Most Active—New York | | | | |
| FedNat Mfg | 779.30 | 579 1/4 | + | — |
| Tenneco | 139.00 | 104 1/2 | + | — |
| Alg Pw | 123.00 | 20 1/4 | + | — |
| Aviation | 100.00 | 10 1/2 | + | — |
| Amig Tel | 105.00 | 4 1/4 | + | — |
| Southern Co | 57.00 | 22 1/4 | + | — |
| Aviation | 56.00 | 10 1/2 | + | — |
| Cent Teleph | 38.00 | 24 | + | — |
| Occident Per | 35.00 | 17 1/2 | + | — |
| Aviation | 34.00 | 17 1/2 | + | — |
| GP W Finan | 34.00 | 20 1/4 | + | — |
| Aviation | 33.00 | 10 1/2 | + | — |
| National | 32.00 | 7 3/4 | + | — |
| Boeing | 77.00 | 13 1/4 | + | — |
| Aviation | 76.00 | 13 1/4 | + | — |
| Volume, all stocks, | 12,938,000 shares | | | |
| Volume, 15 stocks, | 1,930,000 shares | | | |
| Ratio, 10 stocks, | 10.17 percent | | | |
| Average P/E ratio, | 10.17 | | | |
| New 1970, 10-highs, | 17; lows, 12. | | | |
| Issues traded in | 1,697 | | | |
| Issues with declines | 485; up | | | |
| changed, 250 | | | | |
| N.Y. stock index: | 467.3 | +0.36 1/8 | | |
| 3-month T-bill: | 10.17 | —0.01 1/2 | | |
| Time: 3:00 | +0.26 | utility: | | |

Most Actives—America

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|----|
| Syntex | 96,400 | 374 | |
| Plaza Grp | 53,000 | 5 | -1 |
| Guardnat Int | 45,800 | 26 | +3 |
| Milgo Elect | 41,400 | 29 | -1 |
| Calcomp | 40,300 | 30 | |
| Solltron | 34,300 | 124 | +1 |
| Menasco | 34,100 | 23 | +1 |
| McCro w i | 25,400 | 4 | |
| Asamera Oil | 25,200 | 134 | -1 |
| Approx total stock sales | | 2,760,600 | |
| Stock sales year ago | | 4,129,711 | |
| American Stock Index: | | | |

Dow Jones Average

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 0 Ind | 765.13 | 773.41 | 759.73 | 767.52 | + 5.9 |
| 0 Trn | 147.37 | 149.35 | 146.49 | 148.09 | + 1.2 |
| 0 S-S | 111.65 | 112.83 | 111.87 | 112.22 | + 1.1 |
| 0 Wk | 245.35 | 248.06 | 243.69 | 246.18 | + 2.4 |

Standard & Poor's

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 25 Industrials | 52.19 | 51.61 | 52.44 | + 5 |
| 20 Railroads | 30.96 | 30.40 | 30.84 | + 3 |

Odd-Lot Trading in

| | Shares | Sales | *Short |
|---------------|---------|---------|--------|
| | Buy | | |
| Nov. 20 | 217,398 | 412,915 | 7,099 |
| Nov. 19 | 202,348 | 398,407 | 5,718 |
| Nov. 18 | 211,300 | 385,398 | 7,922 |
| Nov. 17 | 220,548 | 353,061 | 6,010 |
| Nov. 16 | 238,370 | 423,641 | 8,210 |

*These totals are including in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-17

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| Alaska Int | Hospitl Am |
| Am Can of | Laclede Gas |
| ConvE pr pf | Petrolane |
| Duke 8.70pt | Petrolane pf |
| duPrnt 4.50pt | Ph El 8.70pt |
| EmpDist El | Sears Roeb |
| Genuin Part | Squibb Bech |
| Giant PCem | VaEP 8.54pt |
| | WarLam wt |

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Fund.

The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: DHT: d-daily, w-weekly, r-regularly, i-irregularly.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| (1) A.G. Fund | 212.78 | (1) Intaryst. R't Estate | 212.78 |
| (1) ACHM Fund | 54.88 | (1) Javens, C.A. Realty | Can |
| (1) Adams Growth Fund | 5732.85 | (1) Jland Perform. Fd. | 5732.85 |
| (1) Adams R't Fund | 87.14 | (1) Jalmareira S.A. Fd. | 87.14 |
| (1) Am. Express Int'l. Fd. | 87.14 | (1) Jand. Invest. Fd. | 87.14 |
| (1) Am. Prop. | 510.78 | (1) Japan Pacific Fund | 510.78 |
| (1) Amptel Real Estate Fd. | 53.76 | (1) Japan Selection Fund | 53.76 |
| (1) Anchor Australian Fd. | 9.74 | (1) Jaxine | 9.74 |
| (1) Anchor Aust. Fd. | 9.74 | (1) Keyes R't Estate Fund | 9.74 |
| (1) Anchor Dnt. Trust | 9.74 | (1) Kienwerthentherm. Fd. | 9.74 |
| (1) Anchor Dnt. Trust | 9.74 | (1) Kienwerthentherm. Fd. | 9.74 |
| (1) Anchor Wall St. Fd. | 54.10 | (1) Kiyosato Bent. Jap. Fd. | 54.10 |
| (1) Apollo Fund | 222.75 | (1) Lake Shore Fund | 222.75 |
| (1) Arles Fund S.A. | 536.94 | (1) Lazard & Co. Holdings | 536.94 |
| (1) Arles Fund N.Y. | 52.45 | (1) Lead Inter. Fund | 52.45 |
| (1) Atlantic Exempt Fd. | 510.00 | (1) L.G. & Island Fund | 510.00 |
| (1) Austral. Trst. Fd. | 510.00 | (1) Mercury Assets Fd. | 510.00 |
| (1) Aust. R't Selection Fd. | 510.00 | (1) Midas Goldfrd. 1.05 c | 510.00 |
| (1) British-Am. Inv. Fd. | 512.20 | (1) Midas Goldfrd. 1.05 c | 512.20 |
| (1) Butcher Int'l. Fd. | 510.00 | (1) Mkt. Mgmt. Fd. | 510.00 |
| (1) Canada Fund N.Y. | 512.20 | (1) Mutual Fds. of Am. Lnd. | 512.20 |
| (1) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. | 512.20 | (1) Newwirth Int'l. Fund | 512.20 |
| (1) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. | 512.20 | (1) Newwirth Int'l. Fund | 512.20 |
| (1) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. | 54.81 | (1) New World R't Estate | 54.81 |
| (1) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. | 54.81 | (1) Nippon Fund | 54.81 |

| CAPITAL GROWTH: | | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| — (d) Cap. Growth Fd. | \$4.18 | (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund. |
| | | (w) Nor Amer. Bank Fund. |

| | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) Saf. Corp. Int'l. Inv. Fd. | \$11.09 | (17) Overl-American | |
| (2) Capital International | \$10.00 | (18) Pacific Seaboard Fd. | |
| (3) Capital Growth Fd. | \$10.07 | | |
| (4) Caribbean W. 50 th S.B. | \$9.09 | PAN AMERICAN MUTUAL FUNDS: | |
| (5) Caribbean variants | \$78.90 | (1) Pan Am. Inv. Fd. | |
| (6) Caribbean Overseas | \$10.00 | (2) Pan Am. Income Fd. | |
| (7) Combinat. Invest. Fd. | \$997.13 | (3) Pan Am. Spec. Fd. | |
| (8) Conv. Fd. Int'l. Corp. | \$9.00 | (4) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (9) Conv. Fd. Int'l. Corp. | \$9.96 | (5) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (10) Conv. Bond Fd. N.V. | \$7.74 | (6) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (11) Conv. Bond Fd. N.V. | \$7.74 | (7) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (12) D.G. Inv. Fd. | \$47.10 | (8) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (13) Delta Bond Fd. | \$5.00 | (9) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (14) Delta Multifund | \$5.00 | (10) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (15) Diamond Grth | \$5.00 | (11) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (16) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (12) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (17) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (13) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (18) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (14) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (19) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (15) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (20) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (16) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (21) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (17) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (22) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (18) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (23) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (19) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (24) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (20) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (25) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (21) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (26) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (22) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (27) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (23) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (28) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (24) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (29) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (25) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (30) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (26) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (31) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (27) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (32) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (28) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (33) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (29) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (34) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (30) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (35) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (31) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (36) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (32) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (37) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (33) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (38) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (34) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (39) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (35) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (40) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (36) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (41) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (37) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (42) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (38) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (43) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (39) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (44) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (40) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (45) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (41) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (46) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (42) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (47) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (43) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (48) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (44) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (49) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (45) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (50) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (46) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (51) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (47) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (52) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (48) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (53) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (49) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (54) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (50) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (55) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (51) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (56) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (52) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (57) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (53) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (58) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (54) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (59) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (55) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (60) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (56) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (61) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (57) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (62) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (58) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (63) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (59) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (64) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (60) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (65) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (61) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (66) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (62) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (67) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (63) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (68) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (64) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (69) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (65) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (70) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (66) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (71) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (67) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (72) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (68) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (73) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (69) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (74) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (70) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (75) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (71) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (76) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (72) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (77) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (73) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (78) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (74) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (79) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (75) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (80) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (76) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (81) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (77) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (82) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (78) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (83) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (79) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (84) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (80) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |
| (85) Divers. Invest. Inv. Fd. | \$5.00 | (81) Real Estate Spec. Fd. | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| (w) Fed Austral. Sterling | Aus. \$8.05 | (w) Target Offshore | |
| (w) Real Estate Fund | Aus. \$6.55 | (i) TerraFund Limited | |
| (d) Galaxy Fund | \$5.45 | (i) The Commodity Fund | |

[illegible]

(w) Int'l R'l Estate Inv. Fd. Idrel0.000 \$13.20
(r) Internat'l Shipping Pd Dmwl 106.78

OUR MAN IN AMERICA
will operate in your behalf in America in respect to the Marketing and

the United States. Will be available to Europe for discussions in December. My qualifications are worth your interest.

3224 Peachtree Road,
Atlanta, Georgia 30341, U.S.A.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(6), 701-718.

| 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | High Low | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | High Low | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | High Low | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | 1970 - Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
| High Low | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Winnipeg, Man.

TORRALTA - *Club Internacional de Férias, S. L. R. L.*
Avenida Duque de Loulé, 66-A
Lisbon - Portugal
TEL : 51748 — 54479 — 555681 CABLE : ERANA - Lisbon

American Stock Exchange Trading

| Eurodollars | | | | | Foreign Stock Indexes | | | | | U.K. Trade Protest To U.S. Is Reported | | | | | European Markets | | | | |
|---------------|------|------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Nov. 23, 1976 | | | | | 1976 | | | | | LONDON, NOV. 23 (AP).—Britain has expressed its serious concern at the proposed U.S. trade bill through a complaint to the U.S. State Department filed by Ambassador John Freeman, government sources reported tonight. | | | | | (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies) | | | | |
| Day | Mon. | Tue. | Wed. | Thurs. | Today | Prev. | High | Low | | Amsterdam | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| Month | 3.14 | 3.13 | 3.12 | 3.11 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 3 Months | 3.34 | 3.33 | 3.32 | 3.31 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 6 Months | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | Glasgow | | | | |
| 1 Year | 3.16 | 3.15 | 3.14 | 3.13 | 114.1 | 115.3 | 133.8 | 108.2 | | Alkermat | | | | | | | | | |

هكذا من الفصل

(Continued on next page)

PEANUTS
B.C.
LIL ABNER
BEETLE BAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REN MORCANE M.D.
POGO
RIP KIRBY

PEANUTS

THOSE TWO NEVER AGREE ON ANYTHING.

B.C.

YOU'VE GOT TO HIDE ME! IT'S ALMOST THANKSGIVING!

OK, OK, BUT IT'S KIND OF STUPID, ISN'T IT?

...I'VE HEARD OF THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND...

BUT...THE SUCCULENT HIDING THE SUCCULENT?

LIL ABNER

HAVE I SEEN A CRAZY OLD MAN?—YES!!

AND IF YOU DON'T RUN ALONG—I'LL RUN YOU IN!!

ACH!! I HAD TO DESTROY ALL THIS, TO GET CAPTAIN RICKETYBACK—BUT TO ME—IT'S WORTH IT!!

BEETLE BAILEY

I JUST PUT A DIME IN THIS @ \$1000 MACHINE AND NOTHING CAME OUT!

Y'GOTTA KNOW HOW TO TALK TO IT!

CLICK

IT WAS JUST RECALLED FROM VIET NAM

MISS PEACH

SAY HELLO TO OUR TURKEY, CHILDREN.

—WE'RE HAVING HIM FOR DINNER ON THURSDAY.

OH, GOODY.

AFTERWARDS, CAN WE KEEP HIM FOR A PET?

BUZ SAWYER

MEN, LET'S CAPITALIZE ON WEAK SPOTS IN THE WUNDER INSTITUTE TEAM. THEIR SPEEDY LEFT-HANDED HALFBACK, GRADY BATES, LIKES TO CARRY THE BALL IN HIS LEFT HAND. USUALLY, ON RETURNING KICKOFFS, HE RUNS DOWN THE RIGHT SIDELINE.

JIM, YOU OUTWEIGH GRADY BY 60 POUNDS. NOW, SUPPOSE I'M GRADY RUNNING FULL SPEED DOWN THAT RIGHT SIDELINE. WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU, RUNNING FULL SPEED PAST ME, GRAB MY LEFT ARM?

YOU FUMBLE!

EXACTLY! IF WE CAN RECOVER THEIR FUMBLE ON THE OPENING KICKOFF, AND CAN PUT OVER A QUICK TOUCHDOWN, THEY MIGHT HAVE THE JITTERS FOR THE REST OF THE GAME.

WIZARD of ID

KNOCK KNOCK KNOCK

WHY, MR. PETTIFOGGER—WHAT BRINGS YOU HERE AT THIS HOUR?

TWO CONSTABLES AND TWELVE BAILMAKERS.

REN MORCANE M.D.

IT'S TERRIBLY LATE—AND YOU'RE IN NO CONDITION TO DRIVE A CAR, MISS DELACORT!

PLEASE! STAY HERE AND I'LL GO OUT! I'LL TRY TO FIND A BOTTLE OF LIQUOR FOR YOU!

DON'T YOU EVER LAY YOUR HAND ON ME AGAIN!

POGO

IF YOU'RE GOING TO EAT A CHRISTMAS TREE...

I THINK IT'S A MISTAKE TO USE A TURKEY RECIPE...

HOW ABOUT A RECIPE FOR FROGS' LEGS?

THEN YOU GOT ALL THE FROGS MAD AT YOU...

WHY? 'CAUSE LIKE YOU'RE USING THE WHOLE FROG.

RIP KIRBY

YOU MUSTN'T BLAME YOURSELF, PAM. THE FORBES-JAMISON FEUD ENDED AS IT WAS DESTINED TO DO.

I KNOW YOU'RE RIGHT, RIP, BUT IT WILL TAKE A LONG TIME TO FORGET.

NO USE CRYING OVER SPILLED MILK. EITHER, FOLKS! WE'D BETTER HEAD FOR MANITOBS BEFORE SOME LOCAL HUNTER WANTS OUR HEADS!

MOVING MORE SWIFTLY NOW WITH THE CURRENT, THE ANDY IS CHUGS TOWARD HOME.

BLONDIE

DAGWOOD, MAY I TAKE OVER HERE? OUR HOT WATER HEATER IS OUT OF ORDER.

SURE, HERE.

THIS SURE IS NASTY NEIGHBORLY OF YOU, OLD PAL!

THAT WASN'T VERY NEIGHBORLY!

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Transfer bids have been growing in popularity recently among tournament players. The idea of making the strong hand the declarer, and therefore decreasing the chance of a damaging opening lead, is a good one theoretically. But in practice such maneuvers can be double-edged.

In the diagrammed deal, South opened at one table with one no-trump. The obvious action for North was to raise to three no-trump, but North bid three clubs which in the partnership style was a transfer bid showing diamond length.

As sometimes happens, the transfer bid allowed the opponents to find a fit. East doubled three clubs, and West later bid the suit. Although they had few high-card points, East-West could have made nine tricks in a club contract.

When the bidding smoke had cleared, South had landed in a contract of five diamonds. The transfer had successfully made the strong hand the declarer, but North-South would have been better off without such a theoretical profit. Five diamonds cannot be defeated if played from North side, but South would have failed if he had received a heart lead.

East won the lead of the club three with the ace and returned the spade jack. South won with the ace and drew trumps in two rounds. He returned to his hand with a spade lead, cashed the club king, discarding dummy's last spade, and reviewed the prospects.

West's club plays, the three followed by the two, suggested that he held five clubs. As West was known to have started with five spades and one diamond, that left him with two hearts. East therefore held

five hearts, and was likely to have the king among them. South played on this assumption leading the heart three and inserting dummy's eight.

East won with the ten and was helpless: He had to choose between a club lead, presenting South with a ruff and discard, and a heart lead away from the king, allowing the queen in dummy to become South's 11th trick.

NORTH
♠ 643
♥ Q86
♦ AKQ884
♣ 7

WEST
♠ Q10872
♥ 72
♦ 7
♣ Q10632

EAST
♠ J
♥ K1054
♦ 53
♣ A1954

SOUTH (D)
♠ A935
♥ A93
♦ J1062
♣ K8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
South West North East
1 N.T. Pass 3 ♣ Dbl.
3 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass Pass
4 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the club three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | C | H | O | R | A | R | S | J | E | H | I |
| H | A | M | P | E | F | L | O | W | O | D | A |
| A | R | E | T | E | A | T | H | O | A | D | Z |
| S | I | S | T | E | R | H | O | O | D | S | A |
| E | N | T | I | R | E | M | A | P | E | D | S |
| D | O | E | S | A | M | I | N | E | A | A | R |
| D | O | A | K | V | I | O | I | A | N | I | S |
| O | R | L | E | H | O | S | T | P | L | A | S |
| G | E | S | T | A | I | E | R | E | A | M | E |
| M | O | T | H | E | R | E | R | E | R | E | R |
| A | G | I | T | I | S | N | O | T | E | S | |
| T | E | E | N | E | R | I | S | O | V | E | R |
| H | E | R | E | S | S | I | S | V | I | T | E |

DENNIS THE MENACE

GEE, I DIDN'T MEAN TO JERK YOUR PIPE OUTTA YOUR MOUTH! I WAS TRYIN' TO LASSO YOUR WHOLE HEAD!

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BYRDE

HOTUM

DINDAC

SORRAY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE

Yesterday's Jumble: PIOUS DOGMA ARTFUL MISUSE
Answer: What the garbage man said he was, completely — AT HIS DISPOSAL.

BOOKS

THE LOST CRUSADE
America in Vietnam

By Chester L. Cooper. Foreword by Ambassador J. Harriman. Dodd, Mead. \$59 pp. \$12.

Reviewed by Chalmers M. Roberts

IT has taken a quarter century to begin to produce definitive examinations of the origins and meanings of World War II. The same time span doubtless will be required to do the same for what most Americans call the Vietnam War but what, in reality, is most likely to take its place in history as the Second Indochina War.

Books about Vietnam have hardly been in short supply thus far, but too many of them have been passionate expostulations of the American effort, either pro or con, and too few can claim any subtlety, let alone quality as history. Thus it is with pleasure that one can report that Chester L. Cooper's "The Lost Crusade" is an important contribution to the historiography of what has become America's longest and most divisive war.

The sweep of Cooper's account is total—from the fullest account yet of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's aborted efforts to prevent Indochina's return to France after World War II down to President Nixon's "insurance" into Cambodia three decades later. The book as history, however, is uneven; others have told much more of many past periods, and it is far too soon to fix the Cambodian affair in proper context.

Where "The Lost Crusade" shines is when Mr. Cooper is writing about his own participation. He was not a principal actor but he has been deeply involved in many twists and turns, most especially in the ill-fated 1967 efforts of British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to do a deal with visiting Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin while a suspicious Lyndon Johnson, fussed back at the White House.

Mr. Cooper's credentials in this 25 years in government service with the OSS, in the China-Burma-India theater with the CIA as analyst, and intelligence estimator, and attendance at both the 1954 Geneva and 1962 Laos conferences plus the SEATO founding conference of 1954. He was on the National Security Council planning board, was an Asian affairs aide to McGeorge Bundy in the White House and, to cap it, was an assistant to W. Averell Harriman during Harriman's period as Lyndon Johnson's Vietnam peace negotiator.

He went into Vietnam a hawk and emerged years later a dove, but he denies such an oversimplification through his shift of views is evident enough. He came out with "no postscript and no ready answers" but with a clear belief that "the fruits of Vietnam—win, lose or draw—are likely to be sour."

And like many others he concludes, with some hope, that perhaps the bitter experience will teach Americans that their foreign policy "will have to be

based more on a reason and self-interest to emotion and rigidity and thus perhaps crusade "may prove something of value. Maybe. Yet what is clear from Mr. Cooper's book is that the false starts and abortive efforts to find a way to often depending on misunderstanding "sign the Communists, as the ing inability of American officials to understand people they were de-

McGeorge Bundy, "came out reeling" after a hour session with a member of the Buddhist hierarchy. His razor-sharp just couldn't cut through the generalities, and two educated grounds did not do it but rather sh-

Cooper's book is the most valuable to true historians for those insights into American system with the problem rather than the o-

slows so far produce to come, most notal President Johnson, Ambassador Harriman from key informat-

did Johnson and K to each other at why did the staff staff Mr. John prove "a raid on the target left in 1960 moment support was end all bombing 20th parallel?

A great deal pre-

lished has been o Cooper, which tends the book of balance cases, he deliberat-

back on what he sm —he barely touches c-

connections and the role. But Mr. Cooper enough to concede American correspons-

Salmon in 1964-65, so by official Washington out to be more right government.

The very title, "Crusade," is a judgm-

be affirmed in history ing, of course, on t-

of the crusade itself would like to see t-

States emerge with though whether that Richard Nixon's pres-

"peace with honor" is else again. Says Co-

own suggestions for on government: "It up to a 'coalition' s-

Mr. Cooper has to our understanding happened; he would i-

to say, however, the story has yet to be

Mr. Roberts is a st-

er for The Washin-

where this review fir-

He has been writing Indochina war since

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 European
5 Executes a sailing maneuver
10 Examine closely
14 Sandarac tree
15 Chou
16 Thought Prefix
17 Surrealist painter
18 Revolve a legacy
19 Flanders
20 Certain Iberian
23 Symbol of strength
24 Symbol of duplicity
25 Acts maliciously
28 French lawman
33 Seine sight
34 Old expletive
36 Eastern Indians
37 Port of Danube
38 Dried tubers
40 Showman
41 Sahara region
44 Filly's relative
45 Doubler's partner
46 Predetermines
48 Worships

DOWN

1 English writer
2 Song
3 Young salmon
4 Uprightness
5 Flowers
6 Go on
7 Musical symbol
8 Scottish jackdaws
9 San, Hearst
10 Resembling
11 Matinee
12 Hew
13 Enamelled metalware

50 Suda
51 Atlantic fish
52 Future salute for Charles
60 Met player
61 Caravansary
62 Image
63 Harden
64 Alloy, as thrust
65 Novel character
66 Place for a chapel
67 Chemical compound
68 Traffic sign

21 Poetic v
22 Look L
25 Team p
26 Thurl
27 Musical
28 Parties
29 German
30 Hardship
31 River of note
32 Road ha
33 Plucky
35 More wo
36 teen styl
42 Bric-a-br
43 Be unwill
45 Famous
46 Tributary
47 Order
48 bill
49 Interest
52 Word fo
53 Mohican
54 Undulter
55 Bookbind
56 Q.E.D. w
57 Adjective
58 Definite
59 Torment

Art Buchwald

No Knock-No Flush

WASHINGTON.—There was a shoot-out in Phoenix last week which has national implications. The police, taking advantage of a "no knock" law, raided a house where they suspected hippies had narcotics. Unfortunately, at the time of the raid the hippies had moved out and a married couple had moved in. Since the raid took place at one-thirty in the morning, the husband refused to believe the men were police and was shot one... in turn was shot. The police sergeant said after the raid: "It was a misunderstanding. The couple probably felt they were defending their home against some hippies, and the officers thought they were fighting some criminals."



Buchwald

Now, opponents of the "no knock" law have always claimed the big danger of it was that if the police enter someone's home without knocking, they could get shot.

Since the Constitution permits you to defend your own home, it is possible that more policemen will be shot than narcotics will be found.

This will make the cops uptight, and so, to protect themselves, they'll start shooting first before you know it. There will be bloodbaths all over the country.

The reason law enforcement officials say they need the "no knock" law is that if they

knock first, the suspects inside the house will flush narcotics evidence down the toilet. Only a strong "no knock" law, they claim, can prevent anyone from dashing to the bathroom.

This sounds reasonable but, as we have seen in Phoenix, it can only lead to a shoot-out because the people inside the house can never be certain that the police are coming to their home as policemen.

There is a solution to this problem which we think could satisfy the law-and-order people as well as the innocent homeowner.

I am proposing that the "no knock" law be stricken from the books and replaced with a "no flush" law.

This is how it would work: the police would still have to get a warrant to enter someone's home. They would also have to knock before entering. But if it were a narcotics or gambling raid, they would have to shout at the top of their voices: "THIS IS A RAID. ANYONE WHO FLUSHES THE TOILET WILL BE ARRESTED."

One policeman would be stationed by the water meter nearest the house or apartment to monitor any fluctuation in water pressure during the raid.

When the police enter the apartment, they will have the authority to check the bathrooms. If anyone flushes during the raid, he will be assumed to have committed a crime, and this evidence will be accepted by the court as prima facie evidence of guilt.

The "no flush" law may be considered by civil libertarians as an invasion of privacy, but it is certainly more acceptable than a "no knock" law, and safer too.

I made this suggestion at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in St. Louis in a speech last summer. But they only laughed at me. So I've decided to take my case to the public. Would you rather have the police crash in on you at one o'clock in the morning without warning, or would you rather first hear a knock on the door and give up your bathroom privileges while they're searching through your home?

Charles Michaelis, fight promoter and occasional ballet fan.

ASA Press.

Between Rounds—Ballet, Skaters And Red Army

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Charles Michaelis, boxing impresario, is an artful dodger.

When outnumbered 300 to 1 last month by the Paris Opera Ballet, Charles bobbed and weaved and punted out of sight for 23 days. Now he is taking on the Red Army Chorus, 300 strong. He's still on his feet. Charles is tough.

In February, Charles, 60 years old, will be slipping away from the moves of Holiday on Ice. Let's see what he does in the spring with Johnny Hallyday as challenger.

Michaelis is the boxing promoter for the Palais des Sports, the major indoor sports showcase in Paris. He finds two men willing to hit each other, puts them in a ring and hopes that the fighters are popular enough to fill the 5,000 seats of his palaces.

Except that Michaelis, instead of hearing the crowd roar "Kill the bum," has been forced to listen to the gracious shouts of "Bravo" and "Encore." Michaelis's Palais des Sports, alas, has become a Palais de Culture.

Since the opening of the boxing season in early October, Michaelis has been able to squeeze in two fight cards, whereas it is theoretically an every-other-Monday affair. The first bouts were held several days before the Maurice Béjart-directed Paris Opera Ballet arrived on the scene.

The ballet's regular home, the Paris Opera, is closed for repairs, as it will be for the 1971 ballet season. The ballet will be here next year also.

"But the ballet likes the idea of coming to a big hall," said Michaelis. "It even draws a different crowd. A lot of youngsters come here—especially with Béjart." Michaelis is not a ballet fan. "But I like to see Nureyev (who was here last year),"

Michaelis said. "I like to see the champions in each thing."

The second fight card was Nov. 16—the day after Stravinsky's "Firebird" closed the ballet—and four days before the Red Army Chorus and dancers invaded. The bout, between René Roque, European welterweight champion from France, and French challenger Roger Zani, had been scheduled for Monday, Oct. 30—when the ballet had a day off.

Roque is one of the top-drawing fighters in France. So Michaelis knew he could sell out all 5,000 seats. Except, with the king-stage stage necessary for Béjart, there were now only 4,200 seats in the house. And the 300 seats taken out were all at ringside.

Charles's been around 25 years as a promoter. He postponed the bout until Monday, Nov. 16. It was a sellout, and the gate was \$54,000, one of the biggest in France for indoor boxing. Decorating the arena in their grand style were elegant Yul Brynner, French actors Claude Brasseur and Jean Gabin, and troops of others who might well have thought they would be seeing a Béjart performance that night.

The melange of opera, ballet, boxing, ice shows, rodeos, singers and Harlem Globetrotters has caused confusion. Michaelis, sitting in his first-floor office, back of backstage, said, "A lot of people don't know about the day off on Monday, sometimes for the ballet or Red Army."

"And it has happened that people have come here for the opera and instead they find a boxing match. Sometimes they stay." It must be nice for boxers to hear "Bravissimo." But when they've been fighting and flailing away for 30 minutes and finally thank God for hearing the bell for the last round and

some smart pants yells, "Encore," it's enough to make a man dance.

Whenever the Red Army Chorus is in the palaces, they want to attend the bouts and Michaelis finds a place in the corner for them. In fact, Charles last week had constant contact with the Red Army. When he was talking on the phone, he had to speak louder than the strains of balalaikas and the roar of tubas and the pounding feet of the Cossack women.

Michaelis is a calm man and takes everything in step. He is used to changes. Born in New York City in 1910, he came to France with his parents in 1914. He was an amateur boxer and started earning a living working for a photo agency in France. During World War II, he rose to captain in the U.S. Army and on his office wall is a picture of young Charles, Michaelis, with a French officer.

Both are sitting in a jeep with women gathered about. Written in chalk on the auto's fender is "Bonjour la France Libre." The photo was taken on Boulevard St-Germain on Aug. 25, 1944—the day Paris was liberated.

Michaelis stayed in Paris after the war, and besides boxing, promoted such happenings as the demolition derby and a rodeo. "Never again a rodeo. The crowd didn't understand it. They laughed at the most tragic moment, when the cowboy fell off the horse."

But boxing is Charles. "I love the sport when the fight is good," he said. The next card is Nov. 30.

The palaces will soon be trying to get the Walt Disney on Parade show and if it does come, Charles hopes that it won't be there on Monday nights. If it is, you may soon see the fight of the century—Mickey Mouse vs. Donald Duck. Charles Michaelis knows a good drawing card when he sees it.

PEOPLE: In the Shadow Of Jackie

Lady Bird Johnson says she lived most of her five years in the White House under the "shadow" of Jacqueline Kennedy and it was only when the President's widow married again that she felt "strangely free." Mrs. Johnson revealed the cause of her greatest insecurity as First Lady in several long excerpts from her memoirs, "A White House Diary," which are published in the December issue of McCall's magazine. On Oct. 19, 1969, at "Camp David," the President's retreat, Lady Bird wrote: "Mrs. Kennedy's going to marry Aristotle Onassis. The last time I saw her was at Bobby Kennedy's funeral. When I spoke her name and put out my hand, she looked at me as if from a great distance... Remembering her eyes that day, I thought this break with the past might be good for her." Mrs. Johnson closed the same entry by writing: "And one of the oddest things is that, as a result of the wedding which will happen tomorrow on a Greek island, I feel strangely free. No shadow walks beside me down the halls of the White House or here at Camp David. I wonder what it would have been like if we had entered this place unaccompanied by that shadow?"

Some 30 Oxford students and 20 of their girlfriends staged a sleep-in at Pembroke College's junior common room over the weekend, protesting college rules which require guests to leave by 2:30 a.m. The students are demanding keys so they can let their dates out after the college gates are closed.

Last Friday night, a throng of Spanish students, unable to buy a ten-peso (14-cent) ticket to Arthur Schnitzler's concert in Bilbao because the Astoria Theater was sold out, smashed the theater's crystal door to occupy the aisles and an adjacent hall. Yesterday, the 33-year-old pianist, commenting on the incident, declared: "I adore youths. 'I am elated,' he continued, 'when I can play for young people. The only trouble with them is when they have mothers who insist on talking with me about their merits as apprentice pianists.'"

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip have taken a royal bath, according to the London Sun.



BRAVE AND CLEAN

Boy Scout Clark, 16, of Foster winner of 22 merit badges has been denied the of Eagle Scout by local officials say he is atheist. The decision being appealed to quarters.

The newspaper says the losses on the stock market game to "probably [£400,000] or more," some speculate. Australian shares and some in British stock which have in 1970.

ON THE ROAD:

Brian Warnerford-Dunn, wife Clare, 23, and Fred, 27, who set out yesterday to come the first people to the Sahara Desert, only a trek of 4,800 miles from Nigeria, to Algeria.

Vince Staten won a Thursday over ten coeds University of Tennessee's coming queen, amassing 2,500 of approximately 10,000 votes. Staten, a student at the university, is a graduate student.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEAR FOLKS: If you can use some extra cash, I have a few dollars to spare. I am a writer and I have a few dollars to spare. I am a writer and I have a few dollars to spare. I am a writer and I have a few dollars to spare.

MARLAU - Key Francisco 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

REjuvenating PRODUCTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Original world famous. Romanian GYROVITOL. K3 products developed by Prof. A. G. GYROVITOL.

GRAND HOTEL. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms. 100 rooms.

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